THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

How Chang Tso-lin's Train Was Bombed

The Sino-Japanese Deadlock in Shantung

Is the Revolution Bolshevistic Or Nationalistic?

By Ken-shen Weigh, Ph. D.

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China Tea Trade With Russia Assuming Vast Proportions

By Edward Hunter

密勒氏評論報

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1928

FORTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. XLV No. 8.

Millard Publishing Co., No. 4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China 上海愛多亞路四號密勒氏評論報館

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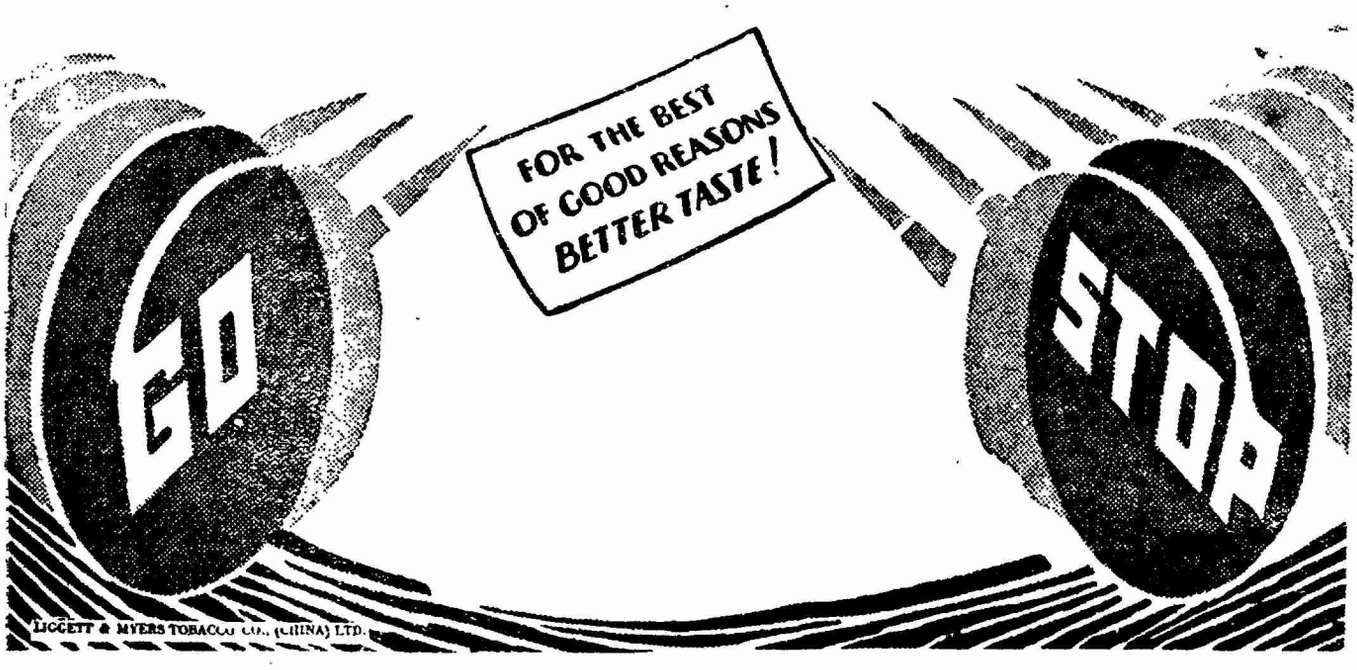

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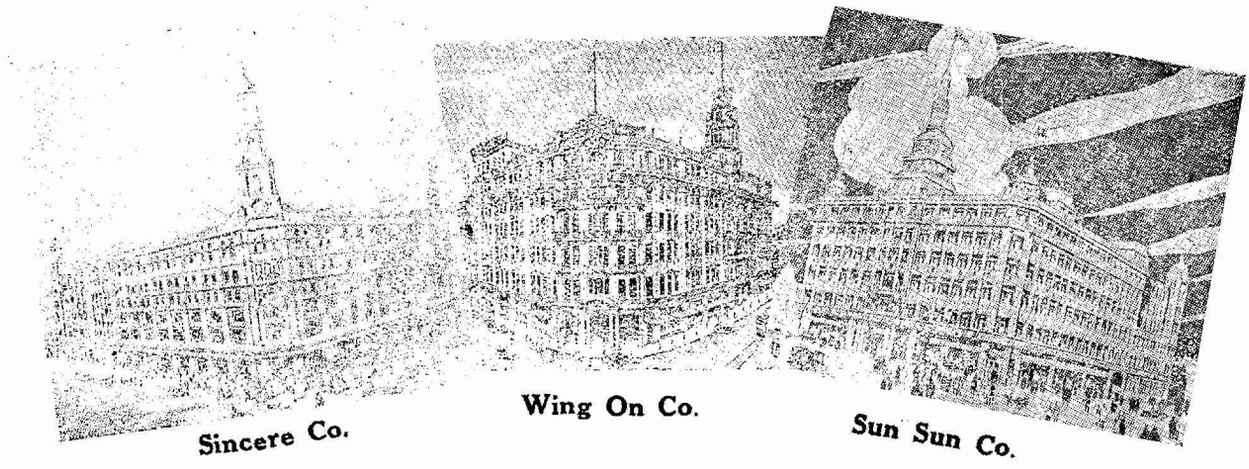

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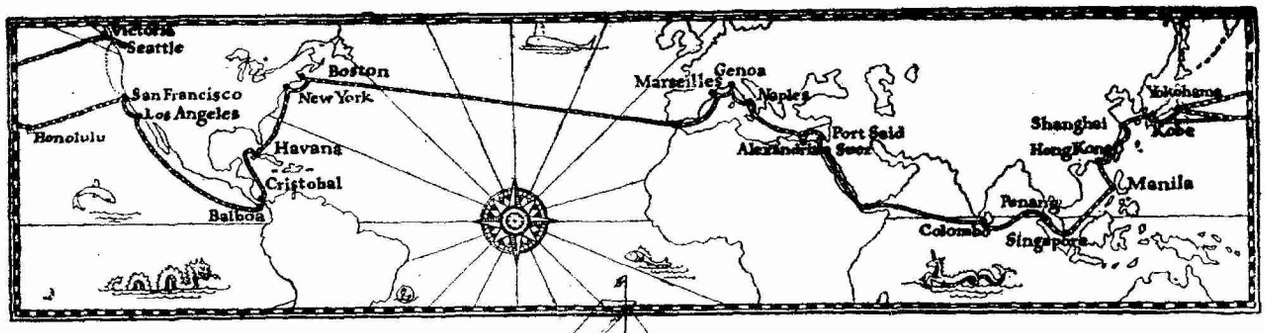

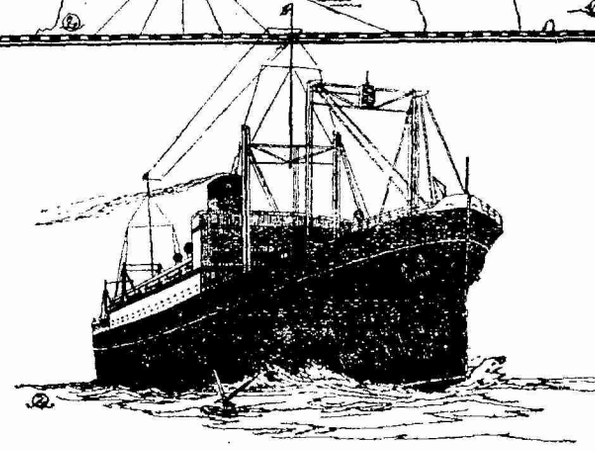

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Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspape for transmission with special marks privileges in Chin

VOLUME XLIV SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1928 NUMBER 8

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TEN DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION
11 West 42nd Street New York City

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THE SINO-JAPANESE DEADLOCK IN SHANTUNG

(Written from Tsingtao, June 14)

According to one of the high Japanese officials in Tsinan, the Capital of Shantung Province, the Japanese now have 24,000 troops on Chinese soil in Shantung. For the past month, the semi-official Japanese *Toho* news agency has been announcing that *some* of the Japanese troops in Shantung are to be evacuated. Now I am told positively that 5,000 troops are to be evacuated from the garrision on Sunday, June 15, and that a transport has been ordered to Tsingtao for this purpose. However, this apparently does not mean an actual reduction, for the same Japanese official who offered the foregoing information stated that other troops are to be brought here from the garrison in Tientsin to replace those taken away on June 15. The reason for the withdrawal of 5,000 troops is that these men are reservists, that is, they are composed largely of Japanese shopkeepers and businessmen who were called up for service when the Third Division was ordered to Shantung. These Japanese soldiers are quite different from the ordinary run of Japanese regular soldiers, some of them being men of considerable means, as the Chinese shopkeepers in Tsingtao and Tsinan have discovered. Several days ago an American missionary in Tsinan was taking pictures of some Japanese troops searching a Chinese house. He was stopped by the Japanese soldiers, one of whom addressed him in perfect English. Upon inquiry it was discovered that this Japanese soldier was born in California and a graduate of a well known high school in that state. He happened to be back in Japan on a trip when he was caught in the draft of troops for service in China. He asked the American missionary—it was Dr. J. J. Heeren of Shantung Christian University—for some late copies of American magazines, which Dr. Heeren was glad to supply, but whether he supplied the Japanese soldier with any late copies of *The Review* was not stated.

There is no questioning the presence of Japanese troops in Shantung Province. They are apparent on every side, infantry, cavalrymen, artillerymen, etc. They are much more conspicuous in Tsinan, however, than in Tsingtao. In Tsingtao they have occupied all of the old German barracks and in addition have taken over several of the Japanese factories and warehouses. Patrols are frequently met on the streets. An American news-reel photographer who tried to photograph the barracks was gently but firmly escorted to the middle of the street and told that he could take all the pictures he desired from that point but that no pictures could be taken from the interior of the compounds. Later on one of the Japanese newspapermen in Tsingtao called around at the hotel

where the cameraman was staying and told him that in future if he desired to take pictures of the Japanese soldiers he should apply to the military headquarters for permission in advance "otherwise there might be a misunderstanding and possibly of an incident. The Japanese newspapermen seemingly work very closely with the Japanese military authorities, which often leads one to wonder whether some of them are not also members of the General Staff. Certainly they are most accommodating, especially when it comes to showing foreign visitors around and if the visitor happens to be a foreign journalist, the attention is all the greater.

To get back to the Japanese troops in Shantung, the city of Tsinan, provincial capital of Shantung, is literally a Japanese barracks. The streets are literally filled with them and there are sand-bag barricades everywhere, at street intersections, in front of public buildings, at the railway station and post office, in government buildings and so on. They are so numerous and conspicuous that the Chinese police are completely overshadowed. Then in addition there are the various forms of military transport, motorcycles, motor-trucks, automobiles filled with officers dashing about. The Japanese claim they have about 3,500 troops in Tsinan, but there appear to be more, owing possibly to the fact that most of them are quartered in the comparatively small commercial area of the city. This provides a source of complaint on the part of the Chinese in Tsinan who have been entrusted with the job of trying to preserve order. These Chinese complain that the Japanese military has declared a so-called "neutral" zone of 20-li (7 miles) about Tsinan, but that the Japanese troops do not police that area and as a result Chinese bandits from the surrounding countryside have fled into the area and are creating all kinds of trouble. The Nationalist Government has been warned against sending any Chinese troops or officials of any kind nearer to Tsinan or Tsingtao or the 250-mile railway connecting the two cities than 20-li, but on the other hand the Japanese are keeping their troops within Tsinan and Tsingtao and at the various stations along the railway. The result is to create a sort of no-man's land in which there is no government, neither Chinese nor Japanese wherein bandits and bad characters congregate and cause trouble.

Whenever any trouble develops in this 20-li neutral zone, the Japanese press reports always attribute the disturbances to "plain clothes" soldiers attached to the Nationalist armies—usually the Kuominchun or Feng Yu-hsiang forces. Recently in Tsinan there were several isolated shooting incidents wherein Japanese sentries were wounded. The Japanese reports published throughout the Far East attributed these incidents to "plain clothes" troops attached to the Nationalist forces. The Chinese authorities, on the other hand strenuously deny that they have any "plain-clothes" troops and that the peace-disturbers are nothing but the well known type of Shantung bandit who is operating in the Japanese "neutral" zone. This naturally causes further complications in an already complicated situation in Shantung and leads one to wonder how the situation is to be adjusted provided the Japanese remain in Shantung for an extended period. It might also be stated here that one of the Chinese connected with the local government maintained inside the Japanese lines was authority for the statement that the gun-running business is flourishing at both Tsingtao and Tsinan and that any Chinese bandit who has the price may obtain a first rate revolver and the necessary ammunition at reasonable prices. The Chinese also claim that there has been a noticeable increase in the morphia and narcotics traffic since the advent of the Japanese troops—not that the Japanese military is responsible, but that a whole horde of Japanese hangers-on have flocked into Shantung with the Japanese army and are taking advantage of the absence of Chinese authority and are flooding the province with narcotics and fire-arms. But one must guard himself against propaganda of which there is a plenty in Shantung these days!

The 250-mile Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway running between Shantung's chief port and the provincial Capital is passing through another chapter of its interesting career. Originally built by the Germans it passed into Japanese control in the fall of 1914 when the Japanese took over German interests in the province. The Japanese then operated the railway as their own property until forced to relinquish control in 1922 following the Washington Conference, when the former German interests in Shantung Province were returned to China. The Chinese then came into control and operated the railway very efficiently until about two years ago when the Fengtien bandit-general Chang Chung-chang obtained control of the province. Chang Chung-chang then immediately began to loot the railway. He sent an armed guard around to the Chinese bank where the railway receipts were deposited and actually carried the money out of the vault, which naturally had the effect of causing the railway to default on its interest and amotization payments to the Japanese Government. Then when the money did not come in fast enough, he began to assess exorbitant taxes and impositions upon the road. The ordinary freight rate for one car of merchandise from Tsinan to Tsingtao is about $60 in Chinese currency. Before Chang was finally forced out of the province by the Nationalists the total cost of moving one car of freight from Tsinan to Tsingtao had been advanced from $60 to $240 and the Fengtien bandit took practically all of it, scarcely leaving sufficient to pay the railway staff. The price became so exorbitant that Chinese farmers avoided the railway as much as possible and moved their merchandise by cart and wheel-barrow. The first thing the Japanese did after intervening in Shantung early in May was to abolish the exorbitant Chang Chung-chang taxes. Now the merchants are again paying $60 a car for freight—which action the Japanese hope will have the effect of attracting business into the Japanese zone. It is as yet too early to determine what effect this ruling will have because business in Tsingtao and Tsinan is quite dead at this time owing to the disturbances incidental to the Japanese military activities and ensuing boycott and also to the near-famine situation which has prevailed in Shantung for a considerable period.

Aside from the stationing of troops at Tsingtao and Tsinan and along the railway and the presence of Japanese troops at the various railway stations, there is said to be little Japanese interference with the actual operation of the trains. One Chinese railway official stated that the Japanese send an official around to see them and offer their assistance, but there has thus far been no actual interference aside from the occasional searching of the passenger cars as they stop at the various stations. The Chinese railway staff, being relieved of the interference which the Chinese troops have always provided are now doing an excellent job in the operation of the road. The trains are clean and run on time. When the writer recently made the trip to Tsinan the

train actually ran ahead of the printed schedule and had to wait for a few minutes before pulling into the Tsingtao station in order not to be ahead of time. The night sleeper from Tsingtao leaves the port at 9:30 at night and arrives at Tsinan at 7 a. m. and the one returning leaves Tsinan at 11 p. m. and arrives at Tsingtao at 8 a.m. It's a pleasure to ride on the train because the cars, which were built in the shops at Tsingtao, are exact replicas of American pullmans. There is no dining car on the night sleeper because travelers may obtain their breakfasts in Tsingtao and Tsinan. At Tsinan this meal is provided by Stein's Hotel, the well known German institution which dates back to the German regime. It was looted at the time of the clash between Chinese and Japanese troops at Tsinan, but has been put back into good order. The German proprietor of this hostelry operates a slaughter-house and a tannery and is thus in a position to supply travelers with either beef-steaks or traveling-bags, or both, all from the same cow so 'tis said.

The Chinese administration which is maintained in Tsinan, the Shantung Capital is deserving of study on the part of political economists owing to its curious nature. When the Northern Chinese officials evacuated with the collapse of the Chang Chung-chang regime, the Japanese took charge of the situation and immediately kicked all of the Nationalist officials out of the "neutral" zone. Then the Japanese went to the local Chinese organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce, Red Cross and similar organizations and demanded that they form a local government. The local Chinese businessmen who were terrorized by the ruthlessness of the Japanese military action against the Nationalist troops, also either fled or went into hiding. Furthermore they hesitated to assume any responsibility for establishing a local administration for fear of getting into trouble with the Nationalist Government which has been established in Shantung outside of the Japanese zone and with headquarters at Taianfu, located about 65 miles south of Tsinan on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. Finally, however, the Japanese prevailed upon some Chinese to accept the job and a commission or "public-safety" bureau has been formed under the chairmanship of Mr. Ho Ching-lian, an aged Chinese gentleman who at one time was *tutung* of Chahar. He has a number of local citizens assisting him, one of whom is Mr. Peter J. Chung, the general secretary of the local branch of the Chinese Red Cross. Mr. Chung is an American returned student and is superintendent of a Chinese paper-mill in Tsinan. The Public-Safety Bureau or Commission is doing its best to administer the functions of government in Tsinan, but is handicapped by the Japanese military authorities and by the fear of running afoul of the regulations of the Nationalist Government at Tsinan. It has no authority to levy taxation and recently had to borrow the sum of $30,000 from the Shantung railway in order to pay the local police. Furthermore the Public-Safety Bureau has no authority in the Japanese 20-li "neutral" zone outside the city which is over-run with bandits. Then in addition the Japanese military is constantly conducting raids within the city in search of alleged "plain-clothes" agitators or "communists" which, taking everything into consideration, makes the matter of governing this city of some three or four hundred thousand inhabitants, more or less of a night-mare. The Japanese Consul or his representative always attends the meetings of the Public-Safety Bureau. The Chinese merchants in Tsinan fear the development of radicalism and hope that the time is not far distant when the Nationalist Government can obtain control of the whole province. They hope that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang will be the man to assume control of affairs.

The resumption of operation of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway which passes through Tsinan in a north-south direction is a problem closely connected with the settlement of the Tsinan incident with the Japanese owing to the fact that the Japanese military at Tsinan have seized the section of the Chinese Government Tientsin-Pukow Railway which runs through Tsinan, that is a section of the road for about 20-li on each side of the city, Japanese officials in Tsinan declare that they will not permit the Chinese to resume transportation on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, and that means on the direct line between Shanghai and North China until the Tsinan incident is settled. Recently the Chinese Post Office took up with the Japanese the matter of dispatching mail along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, which under ordinary conditions only requires about thirty hours from Shanghai to Peking. Owing however, to the discontinuance of service on the railway it has taken from ten days to two weeks for a letter to travel between North China and the Yangtsze Valley. Naturally, the Chinese postal authorities are anxious to resume the transport of mail by the railroad, but it is understood that the Japanese have refused to permit the railway to resume operation, but have agreed to permit the postal authorities to transport the mail by motortruck from the ends of the railway on each side of Tsinan, which would require several hours. It is also understood that the Japanese will insist upon some form of inspection to prevent contraband from being transported through the "neutral" zone at Tsinan. Whether the Chinese postal authorities will agree to this is not known, but obviously something should be done to resume transport of mail between the Yangtsze Valley and North China by the railway. At the present time it is possible to travel from Shanghai to Tsinan by rail to a station about midway between Tianfu and Tsinan and then taking a motor car over a very bad road to Tsinan. It requires about five hours and one must submit to inspection by the Chinese and Japanese authorities.

This leads naturally to the subject of the condition of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway in the vicinity of Tsinan. As the Northern troops retreated they tore up the railway, but not so seriously that the Southerners could not quickly repair it. But when the Japanese drove the Nationalist troops out of the "neutral" zone around Tsinan they blew up a bridge south of the city in order to prevent the Nationalists from advancing on Tsinan. The Japanese admit this action but also state that the Nationalists likewise blew up a bridge to prevent the Japanese from advancing on the temporary Shantung Capital at Taian. Then we come to the Yellow River Bridge over which the Tientsin-Pukow Railway crosses China's "River of Sorrows" a few miles north of Tsinan. This bridge has been seriously damaged and there is a serious dispute about who was responsible for the damage. The Japanese claim that the bridge was blown up by the retreating vanguard of White Russian mercenaries attached to the army of Gen. Chang Chung-chang. The Japanese allege that Gen. Chang Chung-chang gave orders to his Chinese subordinates to blow up the bridge after his troops had retreated over the structure, but that the Chinese refused owing to their disinclination to destroy this valuable property, the only bridge across the Yellow

River for a distance of 600 miles from the mouth of the river to Honan Province. It is significant that in all the fighting which has swept across China since the revolution of 1911, that this bridge has never been seriously damaged. But according to the Japanese authorities, the White Russians in control of Gen. Chang Chung-chang's armored train, placed a charge of dynamite under one of the spans and blew out the super-structure permitting one of the spans to drop a distance of about three feet. The damage is most serious for it will be necessary to practically reconstruct the abutment and then raise the heavy span so that it will connect with the one on the other side. Various estimates have been given regarding the cost from $100,000 to $500,000 and that it will require from three to six months to complete the job. However, one engineer is authority for the statement that a temporary structure could be built which would permit the transport of light trains across the bridge in one week while the permanent work was being completed. To refer again to the question of responsibility for this destruction, the Japanese allege that the actual placing of the dynamite charge was the work of Gen. Merkuloff, the Russian military adviser to Gen. Chang Chung-chang who was on the train. However, the Chinese have another story: They say that the retreating Russians did damage the bridge, but only slightly and that the real damage was caused by the Japanese troops who did it to prevent the Nationalists from advancing on Gen. Chang Chung-chang who had retreated across the Yellow River. Most foreigners in Tsinan also allege Japanese responsibility for the damage to the Yellow River Bridge, some of them declaring that it was done to prevent the Northerners from returning to attack the Nationalists in the vicinity of the Japanese "zone" at Tsinan.

One wonders how the Tsinan incident ever will be settled satisfactorily to both parties—the Chinese have frequently mentioned their desire for an impartial investigation by an international commission. The Japanese, however, will not listen to any proposition along this line, insisting emphatically that the Tsinan incident will have to be settled by China and Japan and that no outside interests such as the United States or the League of Nations have any license to butt into the situation. The Japanese appear to be anxious to institute negotiations but constantly refer to the lack of any responsible Chinese authorities to negotiate with. When one mentions the Nationalist Government at Nanking, the Japanese dismiss this and inform one that the Nationalists are certain to split up into warring factions in North China very shortly. Should an international commission be appointed to take evidence on the Tsinan incident, one wonders how they would go about getting testimony. The Chinese and Japanese statements on every possible point are diametrically opposed. One must admit, however, that the Japanese now have the better-prepared case. Recently when a party of Chinese and foreign journalists visited Tsinan, the Japanese literally loaded them down with evidence supporting their side of the story. They have innumerable pictures showing alleged Chinese atrocities practiced upon the Japanese in Tsinan with further pictures showing destruction to Japanese property including the Japanese cemetery. The Chinese in Tsinan, from their standpoint, practically have nothing. They have no pictures and when requested for pictures allege that the Japanese have destroyed every Chinese camera brought near the city; that even the American missionaries in Tsinan have been prevented from taking pictures of Japanese searches of Chinese houses and shops. There is no question but what the Chinese in Tsinan have been thoroughly intimidated and, when discussing the question, frequently glance back over their shoulders to see whether they are being spied upon. However, it must be stated that the Japanese offered no resistance when the party of Chinese and Japanese journalists recently visited Tsinan and took several pictures in the city. The only things to be photographed now, though, are the Japanese street-barricades and encampments in the city. It is possible that the Nationalist Government has confidential information upon which it plans to base its report, but there is little that the ordinary visitor in Tsinan can find out even after conversing with the local Chinese residents. If one could spend several days in the city it might be different, but this is the way the matter stands at this time.

Some of the disputed points upon which the Chinese and Japanese differ are the origin of the trouble, the Japanese alleging premeditated looting and the Chinese alleging premeditated insults and attacks upon their troops. Another disputed point is the death of Mr. Tsai Kung-hsi, the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, the Chinese alleging torture and execution, while the Japanese still claim that he is alive and hiding somewhere. One Japanese officer, however, did tell the writer that he believed that Tsai and his staff were executed after the Japanese discovered Chinese Nationalist soldiers concealed in the building and sniping from the upper windows. The building was reported burned, but this is not correct as it is still standing intact as far as the outside walls are concerned. It may have been looted internally. The Chinese claim that the Japanese military occupied the building and executed everybody inside, including Tsai and his entire staff and also servants, with the exception of one servant or bodyguard who escaped and finally managed to reach Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters and reported the details. The guard had a rifle bullet wound in his arm. Still another disputed point is the number of Chinese killed, the Japanese alleging about 300 Chinese civilians and possibly, 1,000 Nationalist soldiers. The Chinese claim that at least 3,000 Chinese civilians were killed, but that many of the bodies were secretly disposed of by the Japanese military, particularly the body of Tsai Kung-hsi and his staff. These are only a few of the disputed points. The visitor to Tsinan or Tsingtao will hear more from both the Japanese and Chinese and also from the foreigners who occupy a neutral position. The foreigners having business interests in Tsinan generally take the Chinese side, but in Tsingtao there are many foreigners who support the Japanese point of view. There are some foreigners in Tsingtao, especially among the tourists, who think that the Tsingtao beach would be overrun with crocodiles and dragons if the Nationalists ever got into control of the city.

Serious-minded foreigners who have business interests in Tsingtao and Shantung province do deplore the unsettled situation and forecast disaster for the port if the Tsinan case is not settled before next fall when the native products of Shantung, especially peanuts begin to move. They believe that Chinese passive resistance will force the Shantung peanuts and other native products southward along the Tientsin-Pukow line toward Shanghai or northward toward Tientsin. There are some who also forecast prosperity for Chefoo stating their belief that the

Chinese will continue their passive resistance and refuse to patronize either Tsinan or Tsingtao so long as the Japanese control these areas. There is no questioning the fact of Chinese passive resistance at this time, for many shops in Tsinan are closed and there is little freight moving on the Shantung Railway despite the reduction in freight rates through the removal of the exorbitant Chang Chung-chang taxes.

Although having no connection with the Tsinan incident, it is interesting for the summer visitor to Tsingtao to note that practically all of the ships in the U.S. Asiatic squadron are now stationed at Tsingtao. These include the flagship Pittsburgh, the cruiser Memphis, the destroyer tender, Blackhawk; the two submarine tenders Canopus and Beaver with a brood of six submarines each. Then in addition there are probably a dozen destroyers in the vicinity of Tsingtao harbor, making possibly thirty American war craft within a few dozen miles of Tsingtao. This brings about 500 American officers, many of them with their families to Tsingtao and several more hundreds of sailors—all of which makes Tsingtao a lively spot at this time of year. J. B .P.

BRITAIN DECLARES ITSELF ON MANCHURIA

FOLLOWING the recent announcement made by U. S. Secretary of State Kellogg that the United States considers Manchuria as part of China, Sir Austen Chamberlain, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons, July 13, in answer to questions put to him, stated that the British Government regarded Manchuria as a part of China and did not recognize that Japan has any special interests there "other than those conferred by treaty and those contained in Baron Shidehara's statement at the Plenary session of the Washington Conference, on February 4, 1922." That in reality Japan has a strong economic hold on Manchuria is undoubted. First of all, the mere possession of the Kwantung Lease, in which the strategic commercial city of Dairen is located, ensures a preponderance of Japanese influence. Then also the South Manchuria railway, which is very ably managed and in which the Japanese government is half shareholder, serves as a means of economic penetration. China has, however, always insisted that the political control of the Three Eastern provinces, which comprise Manchuria, shall remain in their hands, and now England has added its voice to that of America in support of China's position. Whether or not from a purely practical point of view the Nationalist Government will have its difficulties of unification increased by the inclusion of Manchuria under its wings remains to be seen, but at the back of China's insistent political aspirations remains the solid fact, particularly as regards Manchuria, that it is the Chinese who are going into the country and making it their home-land—not the Japanese, who appear on the scene merely as speculators and administrators, and not as permanent settlers, except in the Leased Territory itself, in which, according to the declaration made by the Japanese Delegation at the Washington Conference, Japan has no intention at present of "relinquishing the important rights she has lawfully acquired at no small sacrifice."

DIFFICULTIES OF PROVISIONAL COURT'S PRESIDING JUDGE

FOR the past several months the Kiangsu Provincial Government has been trying to evict Loo Hsing-yuan from his position as President of the Shanghai Provisional Court. On several occasions orders from Nanking were issued dismissing Judge Loo from his post and appointing his successor, but each time Judge Loo has stood his ground and refused to be evicted unless charges were brought against him and sustained. The matter was then referred to the Committee for Disciplinary Punishment of Judicial Officials, who were reported in the Chinese press end of last week to have upheld the validity of the Kiangsu Government's decision dismissing him. Judge Loo, however, still holds on to his post, citing the technical point that the Committee was not properly constituted, consisting of only six members in addition to a chairman. *The Review* has no intention of entering into a discussion of the merits of the dispute between Judge Loo and his detractors. There is, however, one point that is obvious. The very fact that he is receiving the very substantial support of the Consular Body cannot help but have the effect of intensifying the opposition against him. It has to be remembered that the rendition of the Mixed Court was insisted upon by the Chinese in order to free it entirely from foreign domination. The Consular Body is probably correct in considering Judge Loo an excellent official, but the Chinese mind is at present very resentful against any sort of foreign domination, and in the end Judge Loo would probably fare better if he were allowed to stand entirely on his own feet, unsupported by any foreign influence.

CASH SHOPS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED HONESTLY

A COMMENDABLE example of cooperation between the Provisional Court and the Foreign Municipal Police occurred Monday, July 16, when the Court authorized the Police to close for a period of three months sixteen small exchange shops operated in the Settlement by a man named Chang, following proof of his having had in several of his shops a quantity of spurious twenty-cent pieces which his assistants were ready to pass off on unsuspecting customers. The whole system of exchange shops is in itself an anomaly, but they are a necessary evil in view of the deplorable state of China's circulating medium. If the new Nationalist government succeeds in putting the currency of the country on an honest basis it will achieve everlasting fame. To abolish the scores of taels and substitute therefor the standard silver dollar, which is part of their program, is but a small part of the task. The particularly dishonest part of the money system in China is the purposeful debasement of the subsidiary silver coinage. There is no reason in the world why in China it should take six nominal twenty-cent pieces and a number of coppers to make a dollar. So long as China remains on a silver basis the obvious thing to do is to make the subsidiary silver coinage with the standard weight and fineness of silver contained in the dollar itself. The stabilising of the copper coinage will be a somewhat more difficult matter, as the relative exchange between the copper coinage and the silver coinage fluctuates with the price of these metals. But some way ought to be found out of the present chaos. With small silver coins of a debased value and with various grades of copper coins, all fluctuating both relatively and absolutely, it is almost a necessity that there should be the thousands of exchange shops that are to be found in every city in China. Their operations, even when honestly conducted, are parasitical in nature, and constitute a heavy drain on all transactions. It is therefore all the more desirable that a strict watch be kept on them so as to prevent dishonest practices.

How Chang Tso-lin's Train Was Bombed

The following exhaustive investigation into the bombing of Marshal Chang Tso-lin's train near Mukden June 4 has been issued by Reuter's Agency in Shanghai.

The bomb outrage at Mukden on June 4 which resulted in the death of Marshal Chang Tso-lin and General Wu Chun-sheng, his most trusted lieutenant, who was Governor of Heilungkiang and acting Governor of Manchuria, seems likely to become one of the crimes of history. Despite the fact that a Sino-Japanese Committee of Enquiry was formed to investigate and to discover the plotters immediately after the outrage, no authentic statement has been issued up to the present, it being understood that the Chinese members of the Joint Committee refused to sign the report drawn up by the Japanese members.

The author of the following lines has had the opportunity of closely following and studying the circumstances both before and after the accident, and believes himself therefore capable of laying the facts before the public. The facts he believes to be indisputable—he leaves to the public to draw the conclusions.

The Make-Up of the Train

Arrangement of special train carrying Marshal Chang and suite.

2 Locomotives.

3 3rd class cars for body-guards.

3 1st class cars for some cabinet ministers, adjutants, Marshal Chang's third son and others.

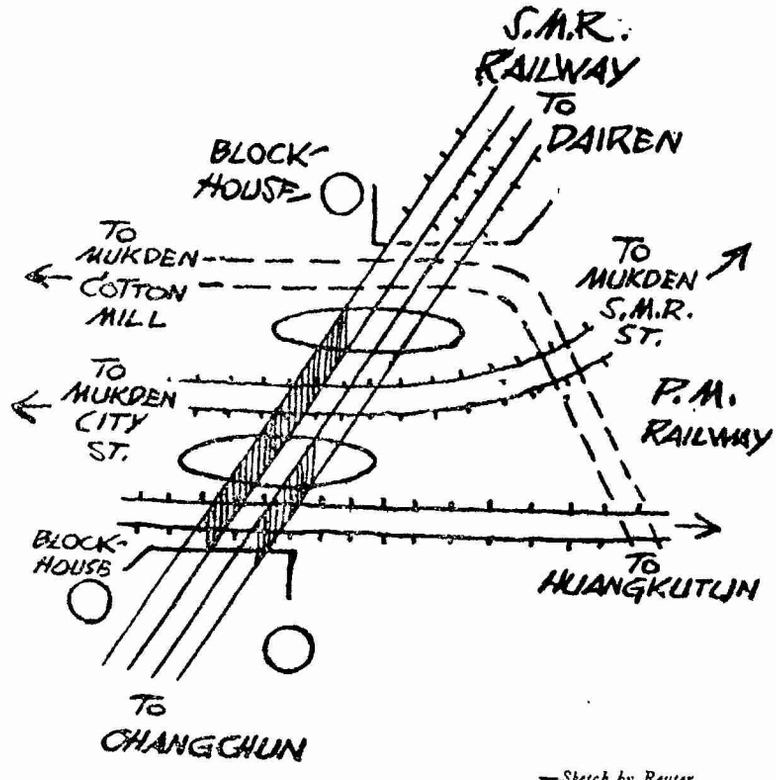
1 Tsin-Pu Railway 1st class steel car ("Blue Express") for some cabinet ministers.

1 Peking-Mukden railway private car (No.80) for Marshal Chang.

1 Dining car.

9 cars for suite, guards, baggage, etc.

The disaster took place just where the South Manchuria railway between Mukden and Changchun on a viaduct crosses the Peking-Mukden railway between Huang Ku-tun and Mukden City station.



—*Sketch by Reuter*

The Above Sketch Shows, in the Shaded Portion, the Part of South Manchuria Railway Blown up When the Bombing Outrage on Chang Tso-Lin's Train Took Place. At the Point Where the Explosion Occurred the Viaduct of the S. M. R. Passes Above the Lines of the Peking-Mukden Railway.

The viaduct consists of three spans, supported by two piers in the middle and buttresses at both ends. Both piers and buttresses are of granite masonry, the former with a core of concrete and measuring about 6 feet across. The steel bridges, each more than 30 feet long, are of heavy construction, the beams being about 5 feet high. Close to the viaduct, at the base of the South Manchuria Railway embankment, there are three blockhouses built for the Japanese railway guards, two on the east side and one on the west side. They are made of railway sleepers and surrounded by barbed wire entanglements.

At about 5.30 on the morning of the 4th of June the train was approaching the fatal crossing, having passed Huang Ku-tun station without stopping and running on the northern track of the Peking-Mukden railway. At the moment Marshal Chang's car passed the viaduct, a terrific explosion occurred, which was heard all over Mukden. A few seconds after the explosion the passengers in the train heard a thundering crash, evidently caused by the steel spans of the S.M.R. viaduct falling down on the train. After the explosion the train is said to have moved on, but after the crash it stopped.

The body guards on the train immediately alighted and, finding nobody round, started firing in the air as a demonstration and alarm signal. The firing was only kept up for a few minutes.

Shortly afterwards Marshal Chang Tso-lin and Marshal Wu Chun-sheng, who had been sitting together in the observation room in the center of the former's car, were taken out and attended to. Both were seriously injured; Chang was taken away by a Ford car that had arrived and was driven to his mansion in the city. Wu was put in a carriage and taken to a Japanese hospital where he passed away about an hour later. All the other wounded persons were also taken out of the cars and attended to.

The disaster claimed only two fatal casualties among the men of political importance, viz. Marshal Chang, at whom the plot was primarily aimed, and Wu. Several other prominent people were however more or less seriously injured, the following being a list of them: Mo Teh-hui, ex-Civil Governor of Fengtien and Minister of Agriculture; Yu Kuo-han, Chief of Staff, Chang Ching-hui, Minister of War; Lin Tse, Minister of Education; Wu Chin, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; Chen Chi-yun, private secretary to Marshal Chang and Major Giga, Japanese military adviser.

Effects of Explosion

(A) Both steel bridges of the northern span and the eastern bridge of the central span were blown up at the ends where they were supported by the northern pier; the western bridge of the central span was dislodged.

(B) The upper portion of the northern pier (granite masonry with core of concrete) was largely destroyed.

(C) Two cars of the train (the Marshal's car and the dining car) were badly demolished; one car (A blue steel car) was partly wrecked and one car (behind the dining car) was destroyed by fire.

These effects will now be described separately in detail.

(A) The steel bridges.—A careful study of the position of the bridges a few hours after the explosion showed that the southern ends of both bridges of the northern span must have been lifted out of their supports, not vertically but obliquely, towards the west, so that these ends instead of landing again where they had rested, were thrown down on the moving train, at the same time breaking loose the northern ends. By the momentum of the moving train the beams were turned further until they became parallel, with the cars, at the same time being carried forward some distance. The eastern steel bridge of the central span was thrown in the opposite direction towards the east and turned fully 180 deg.

(B) The northern pier, was destroyed from the top downwards while the northern buttress opposite was left completely intact. Both ends of the pier were completely blown away to a depth of several feet while in the middle there was a deep crater.

(C) The explosion completely wrecked the Marshal's car and the dining car and partly the blue steel car in front. The significant fact in this connection is that *while the roofs and walls of the cars were completely smashed to shreds the chassis were left almost intact, as was the track underneath.* The bodies of the Marshal's car and the dining-car were afterwards completely destroyed by fire, and it has therefore been impossible to ascertain if the damage to these cars was caused by the air-pressure of the explosion, by the falling steel bridges or by fire.

From above facts the following conclusions *must* be drawn:

1. The explosion was caused by a great quantity of high explosive, placed on the northern pier, underneath and beside the northern and central spans of the bridge.

2. The ignition of the blasting charges must have been done electrically from a safe distance from the bridge. This necessitates elaborate preparations with electric detonators and connecting wires.

3. The placing of the explosives and their ignition was done with considerable skill and forethought. The whole arrangement and its complete success unmistakeably denotes the hands of trained and capable sappers.

4. Experts agree that the installation of the blasting charges with detonators and connecting wires must have taken four or five experienced men six hours to complete.

The viaduct is of course situated within the South Manchurian Railway zone, which is protected and patrolled by the Japanese authorities only. It is however also the point of intersection between this railway and the Peking-Mukden railway, which is guarded and patrolled by the Chinese. Long before the accident happened, some friction seems to have existed between the two parties regarding the guarding of this particular spot. Somehow or other some agreement seems to have been made according to which each party should guard its own tracks. This agreement has been repeatedly referred to in Japanese press statements. The Chinese however claim that their guards were prevented from effectually guarding the spot because they were not allowed to come within 200 yards of the viaduct. This may be considered indirectly confirmed by the statement issued by the Tokio War Office on the 18th of June, which however, appears to have been purposely worded ambiguously and obscurely:

"At the point of crossing the Chinese guard were under the command of Lt. Kin, who speaks and understands Japanese quite well. The guards were stationed there at 8 p. m. on the 3rd of June and while Japanese guards were sent on to the South Manchuria Railway bridge (which crosses the Peking-Mukden Railway line at this point) they kept watch to within about 200 meters from where the bombing took place. During day-time watch was kept by keeping a strict look out in all directions, but at night the spot was patrolled." It is impossible to understand how a spot can be "patrolled" at a distance of 200 meters; but it is quite clearly stated that the Japanese guards were sent to the South Manchuria Railway bridge; on which the explosion took erlace. That the viaduct was quite efficiently guarded by the Japanese is confirmed by various witnesses who agree that during the days immediately preceding the outrage, Japanese sentries were invariably posted at the viaduct, either on the top of the embankment or on the Huangkutun road. The Japanese official investigation committee states also that the spot was patrolled throughout the night preceding the fatal morning; and that one of the sentries actually saw the explosion. Chinese witnesses declare that people coming from Mukden who wanted to pass through the viaduct in the early morning were refused passage by Japanese sentries posted on the road east of the crossing.

A Joint Sino-Japanese Committee was immediately formed to investigate the affair and endeavor to discover the plotters but no authentic statement has been issued up to the present. It is understood that the Japanese members of the Committee presented a report but the Chinese members refused to sign it.

Chinese Customs Report Shows How Trade Suffered in 1927

The Chinese Maritime Customs has issued its Report covering the trade of China for the year 1927, which was marked by a general falling off in practically every part of the country due to the nation-wide character of the disturbances. This, the Report states, was particularly unfortunate for China in view of the splendid opportunities which were offered for increasing her export trade to countries where an increased demand for Chinese products had arisen. The failure of certain crops in other parts of the world and the abundance of the Chinese harvests in 1927 offered a unique opportunity for almost unlimited trading had China been able to take advantage of it. But owing to the continued disturbances and the lack of transportation from the interior to the coast, the country as a whole suffered. This lack of transportation and the military, political and other disturbances in all parts of the country was felt greatest in Shanghai which, as the principal distributing centre for the whole of the Yangtze basin and the greater part of China, suffered acutely from loss of revenue. The disastrous effect of the many obstructions placed in the way of legitimate trade is adequately shown in the Customs receipts for Shanghai which fell in 1927 nearly 7 million Haikwan taels below those of 1926. The tonnage of the port also dropped three million tons below the previous year.

General Feng Yu-hsiang at the Grave of Sun Yat-sen

A dramatic meeting of Nationalist generals took place July 6, at Peking, when they gathered together at the grave of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Among those present were Generals Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan and Li Tseng-jen. Principal interest centered about General Feng Yu-hsiang. One correspondent, describing the event, says: "Feng made a striking and formidable appearance. He had grown a full beard, short and bristling. This, in conjunction with his dishevelled dress, the poverty of his plain cotton uniform, the old brass bayonet at his belt, drew and held concentrated attention. Over the heads of the entire assembly Feng towered, ungainly and saturnine. When all in the burial crypt were weeping with Chiang, Feng stood erect and dour, a man of iron in a melting situation. Easily he was the worst dressed man at the service, not excepting any of his own private soldiers. Indeed he wore a blue-gray cotton uniform of exact pattern with that of his lowliest legionary, but it seemed to fit him with less grace than any. Yet the big bullet head set in a frame of ill-cropped hair and untrimmed beard stood out from the crowd and was a focal point of interest."

Japanese Consul Proceeds to Nanking to Discuss Tsinan Affair

S. Yada, the Japanese Consul General in Shanghai, proceeded to Nanking July 17, the journey being made, it is stated, on instructions from the Japanese Government, through the Japanese Legation in Peking, with the object of negotiating with the Nationalist government for a settlement of the Tsinan affair, in connection with which the Japanese government is demanding reparations for lives lost and property destroyed. Another outstanding question of importance between the Chinese and Japanese government is the matter of renewing the Sino-Japanese commercial treaty which expires on July 20. Dr. C. T. Wang, Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs, has reiterated that the Chinese government will not renew this agreement. As against that, the Japanese state that they will insist on its renewal, or, if a new treaty is to be made, it will have to include the more important provisions of the treaty which is just expiring.

No Date Yet Fixed for Conference on Treaties

The following telegram from Nanking, dated July 18, was circulated by the Kuo Min News Agency.

The *Kuo Min* News Agency correspondent was informed to-day that the recent newspaper report, stating that the date for the convention of the Unequal Treaties Revision Conference had been set for July 20, was entirely unfounded.

It is learned on good authority that the date for the conference has not yet been decided upon, though it is the determined policy of the Nationalist Government to bring about, as early as possible, the termination of all the out-of-date treaties now existing between China and other nations.

The same authority states that, in the interest of both China and foreign nations, proper diplomatic procedure will be followed in the carrying out of this policy.

Charges Against Dr. P. W. Kuo Refuted

Dr. K. W. Shaw, former member of International Jury of Awards of the Sesquicentennial International Exposition at Philadelphia and Jerome T. Lieu, former manager of the Chinese Educational Exhibits at the Exposition, made public during the week a letter which he addressed to C. Yang who had been instrumental in stirring up groundless attacks on Dr. P. W. Kuo, newly appointed Head of Peiping Office of the Foreign Ministry of the Nationalist Government. The letter refutes the charges that Dr. Kuo was responsible for the display of, and doing honor to, a picture of Chi Hsi-yuan at the Exposition in 1926.

President-Elect Obregon of Mexico Assassinated

General Obregon, former President and President-elect of Mexico, was shot dead in Mexico City, July 17. Five shots entered his body while he was attending a banquet in the suburbs of the city. The assassination is stated to be causing great dismay in the United States, as the forthcoming Obregon regime was expected to usher in more friendly relations between the American and Mexican governments.

Highway Transportation in Szechwan

BY JULEAN ARNOLD, U. S. COMMERCIAL ATTACHE
in "Commerce Reports"

WHERE else in the world is there to be found a population of 50,000,000 people, occupying an area nearly as large as that of the State of Texas, and yet without one mile of railway? Szechwan in central-west China is one of that country's wealthiest Provinces and grows nearly everything produced elsewhere in China. Although its southern boundary is skirted by the Yangtze River, transportation is perilous and expensive because of the fierce rapids in the upper Yangtze. This great central waterway, therefore, is not the artery of commerce to the people of Szechwan that it would appear to be for the casual observer studying the map of China, and Szechwan consequently is still cut off economically from the rest of the country and from the outside world. The Province is almost selfsustaining. It lies within the rice belt of China and shares the same methods of transportation that characterize the rice-producing section of the country. Wheelbarrows, sedan chairs, coolie carriers, and pack animals have constituted the mediums of land transportation in Szechwan Province.

Railway Development Hampered by Conservatism

By air line the capital of this Province, Chengtu, is about 1,000 miles from either Peking or Shanghai. To get a letter to Peking from Chengtu requires from three weeks to a month. Efforts have been made during the past two decades to penetrate Szechwan from Hankow or other sections of central China by the railway, but a combination of unfavorable circumstances, including conservative and uninformed ideas on the part of the masses, have militated against success in this direction. Szechwan for the Szechwanese is the natural outcome of the isolation of this Province.

Effect of Ancestor Worship on Transportation

The cities and towns of Szechwan have been so long populated that in some places the surrounding graveyards have come to occupy more space than the cities or towns themselves. The Chinese veneration for their dead, which is associated with the ideas of ancestor worship, has generally been considered so deeply rooted that, in spite of what may happen otherwise in China, it has been anticipated that this condition will persist as an obstacle to progress in many directions.

A recent writer makes the following comment regarding the widening of the streets of Chungking, Szechwan's commercial metropolis:

> "On the map the city is shaped not unlike a foot, with two rivers drawing in back of the heel to form the ankle. This ankle is thickly covered with graves extending over a wide area. The problem of breaking the stranglehold of the dead, in any attempts to improve Chungking's communications, is now being solved in a thoroughgoing fashion. Notice was served on the people whose family graves fall within the confines of a proposed 60-foot road traversing this ankle, to remove the graves at once, otherwise it would be presumed that no one was interested, and the authorities would then themselves take charge of the removals. The present scene along this right of way is startling to one who has lived in China and has known how they regard the resting place of the dead. Everywhere are to be seen holes from which coffins have been taken. In places where a cut has been necessary, the workmen have sometimes found the graves three or four deep, testifying to the antiquity of this burial ground."

Old Prejudices Passing

Ten years ago no official would have dared to embark upon a drastic course involving the removal of graves, as the opposition from the masses would have prevented his making any headway in this respect. The condition is not unlike that obtaining in other sections of China. Graves are no longer considered insurmountable obstacles to progress where they stand in the way of modern developments. Not only are the thoroughfares of the principal cities of Szechwan being widened from lanes into streets but they are being connected with country roads so as to open up the Province to the use of wheeled vehicles, including, of course, motor transportation.

The fact that two remote Provinces, Szechwan and Kweichow, have actively embarked upon extensive road-construction programs, in spite of political instability and disordered conditions generally, indicates very clearly the changed attitude of mind of the Chinese people toward modern innovations. They are now ready to lay aside their past prejudices, at least to an extent sufficient to permit fundamental economic improvements.

Road Development Centers in the Capital

Chengtu, the capital city, which next after Peking is probably China's most beautiful walled city, has a population of about 400,000. It is situated on the very fertile Chengtu plain which, within an area of 40 by 90 miles, contains a population of about 4,000,000. Geographically, it is practically in the center of the Province, and the problems of road construction in Szechwan thus center about Chengtu.

The Province is very mountainous and, instead of being called "The Province of the Four Rivers," which Szechwan really means, it might better have been designated "The Province of the Ten Thousand Mountains." It is rich in valleys and fertile lands and will undoubtedly show a considerable mineral wealth when properly exploited. Its greatest economic problem for the immediate future is that of transportation. A network of roads has been planned to radiate from Chengtu, of which the most important is that between Chengtu and the commercial metropolis, Chungking, on the Yangtze River, a distance of about 250 miles. When this road is completed, travelers from the Yangtze Valley destined to Chengtu will be able to make the trip from Chungking to the capital city by motor bus in a day, whereas now it requires 9 or 10 days, using a sedan chair.

Mileage and Types of Road Construction

In Szechwan Province there are already completed roads aggregating about 300 miles, with about 400 miles more under construction and an additional 600 or 700 miles of proposed roads. Some of these have been constructed by military or civil officials, some by semi-official companies holding monopoly rights for motor transportation over the roads, and others by commercial companies in connection with special concessions for the running of bus and truck lines.

The new country roads in Szechwan usually measure from 25 to 30 feet in width. For the most part, they are dirt-graded thoroughfares, but are destined to be replaced by macadamized roads. One of the military generals is surfacing the roads in his district with crushed rock and has sent an order to Shanghai for a rock crusher and a steam roller for that work.

Road Construction in Kweichow

In Kweichow Province, south of Szechwan, a very considerable amount of road construction is also under way. The governor of that Province is building a 300-mile road from Kweiyang to Chihshui, about 20 miles from the Yangtze River, and this road later will connect Kweichow's important commercial city with the Yangtze. Plans are under way also for a road leading frem Chengtu into Tibet.

Motor Busses Force Street Widening and Aid Rickshas

Formerly the standard width of a city street in Szechwan Province, as in cities generally throughout the rice-producing section of China, was gauged by the width of a sedan chair. On the main street, it was necessary to permit the passing of two sedan chairs going in opposite directions. Coolie carriers or pack animals passing through these cities took up no more room than did the sedan chair. With the introduction of the motor bus on country roads, the city streets have had to be widened, and this has made a place also for the ricksha. During the past few years thousands of these pneumatic rubber-tired and ball-bearing man-pulled vehicles have made their way into Szechwan Province; they are not confining their operations to the cities but may also be seen operating for limited distances on the country roads.

Gasoline Prices and Taxes Hamper Motor Transportation.

Motor-bus companies are being organized and are operating in Szechwan Province with gasoline costing Mex. $4 a gallon (about gold $2). Thus, gasoline in Szechwan costs tenfold what it does in the United States. This indicates very clearly the expense of transporting goods from other sections of China or from the outside world into Szechwan. The transportation through the Yangtze gorges is not the only expensive item, as heavy internal taxes also stifle trade. In the aggregate there are now in Szechwan Province about 75 motor cars of all sorts.

Roads May Assist Other Transportation Development

The motor car has preceded the railway among the 50,000,000 people in this Texas of China. However, it is likely that within the near future the Szechwanese will find that it will be to their advantage to lay ties and rails on some of their main motor roads and thereby provide the necessary trunk lines for freight transportation. The Province abounds in coal and potential hydroelectric resources. Thus, a population which two decades ago rebelled against the idea of railway penetration from the eastern section of their country will, as conditons become more stabilized, be prepared to develop railway contact with other sections of China, realizing its importance to the building up of trade and industry in their own Province.

It would be difficult to conceive of a region anywhere else on the face of the earth which could more advantageously avail itself of the development of air transportation than could the fifty or sixty millions of people of Szechwan who have all these centuries been economically imprisoned in central Asia. We may look upon the road construction work which is now developing in the Szechwan Province as a forerunner of big developments in modern transportation generally. Furthermore, the spirit which animates the peoples of this remote Province to improve their economic conditions is typical of that which at present characterizes much of China. A reasonable degree of political stability is now the one great essential to that country's embarkation upon a vast program of modernization.

Japanese Press Opinion on China

Nanking the Capital

From "Hochi"

The Nationalist Government is resolved upon proclaiming Nanking the capital. It is a historic site and was selected by Dr. Sun Yat-sen as the seat of government. The decision of the Nationalists is appropriate. Nanking is an important point connecting Canton, Hankow, Taiyuang, Kaifeng, Peking and Mukden, forming the terminas of the Tientsin-Pukow and the other railways, and it stands on the Yangtze between Shanghai and Hankow. Nanking is suitable as the seat of Government. The transfer of the capital forms no internal question, but it concerns the convenience of the diplomatic body.

The Nationalist Government has transferred all important offices to Nanking. The diplomatic body is embarrassed. Frankly, such an attitude of the Powers is a mistake, and they are condemned as too selfish without regard to the interests of China. The Powers are represented by envoys because they want to keep contact with China and it is reasonable that they should have their representatives reside in Nanking. China is being stabilized and is reforming her political system and gets on well with her friends. Accordingly, the contention that the position of the Nanking Government is unstable has proved a groundless fear. China is so vast and extensive that the immediate pacification of her political life is beyond human ingenuity. As regards the argument that the climate of Southern China is inimical to health, we dismiss it with contempt.

In case of disturbance, the diplomatic body in Nanking can be protected by warships on the Yangtze, and this is less expensive than garrisons on land. The attitude of the Powers in relation to the seat of capital is contradictory to justice. If they are stubborn, they will play into the hands of China. We recommend the Powers to see the intentions of the Nationalist Government and to transfer their legations, at their earliest convenience.

It is contended that Nanking as the capital will jeopardize the rights and interests of Japan in the north, but we are of opinion that the cities there will remain important points. Nanking will become convenient for Japan to her economic development along the Yangtze and will also serve the purpose of reconciliation between the South and the Three Eastern Provinces. Objection to the removal of the legations is not reasonable.

C. T. Wang's Proposals

From the Tokyo "Nichi Nichi"

The Nationalist Government has published its manifestations in regard to the abrogation of the unequal treaties. Dr. C. T. Wang proposes to renew expired treaties and to replace others with provisional measures, and his statement in this respect is conclusive. Dr. C. T. Wang is a Foreign Minister of radical principles. It seems as if he were resolved upon a break with those nations the treaties with which are expiring, and Japan is one of these nations. His resolution will seriously affect her interests. Is Dr. C. T. Wang determined upon the application of provisional measures even to nations compliant with his plan? If so, his attitude is likened to that of the Entente Powers towards Germany after hostilities were over. This is a great question as seen from the viewpoint of international justice. Great Britain, America and other Powers will be subject to discriminatory treatment. This is absurd and illegal.

Dr. C. T. Wang officially states that Japan, Italy and Belgium shall receive provisional measures, and his statement is taken as implying that these nations must be obedient to the legal power and tariff law of China. The northern expedition is now over, but China has not disbanded her troops, nor has she subjugated rebels and subdued bandits. Construction is not yet started, and law and order not completely recovered. China is not entitled to put forward such claims. The questions of exterritoriality and tariff still pending, the Powers will refuse to entertain the proposals of Dr. C. T. Wang.

Nanking's Position on Extraterritoriality

From the Osaka "Asahi"

The declaration of the Nanking Government refuses to recognize exterritoriality and proposes to levy duties upon foreign nations. Its highhanded attitude will excite the animosity of the Powers and prove harassing to China herself, and consequently, the Nanking Government will be compelled to change its policy. Compare the principles of foreign policy professed at the fourth general meeting on February 7, last, the speech of the Foreign Minister Huang Fu, at that time, and the address of Tan Yen-kai representing the center party of the Nationalists with the declaration under review, and you will find that the attitude of the Nanking Government has become more radical. Immediately after the northern expedition captured Peking, Tsao Yuan-pei and Yu Yu-jen drew up a statement relative to foreign policy. It was mild, yet radicalism was perceptible in it.

Whether the Nanking Government would assume a radical attitude after unification or would become moderate and reasonable was a question to which the international community was attentive. We expected a conciliatory attitude from the Nanking Government. We think that its audacity will be momentary and that it will see that it is necessary to rationalize its intentions. An alteration in such a way will be advisable for the regeneration of China.

We have no idea if the individual opinion of Dr. C. T. Wang overpowered the Nanking Government to issue the declaration or the personal view of Feng Yu-hsiang persuaded it to publish the manifestations, but it is alleged that the declaration is the expression of Feng's principles. Before his resignation, the foreign policy of Huang Fu was criticized as contradictory to the spirit of the Nationalist revolution. This criticism and the declaration show that internal strife is rife within the Nationalist camp and that moderate mentality has changed into radicalism.

Supposing that Huang Fu were still in office, it is doubtful if he would be allowed to pursue his professed policy. He was ousted and the Nanking Government was compelled to advocate radicalism because of the attitude of the Tanaka Government. The measures taken by Baron Tanaka do not appeal to our judgment. If Japan had been acquiescent in the moderate policy of the Nanking Government and had skilfully managed the Shantung affair, the radical tendencies of China could have been prevented, and the revision of treaties would not have been such a trying question.

Although the foreign policy of the Nanking Government is becoming radical, its rectification is not hopeless. Skilful statesmanship will limit the scope of the questionable declaration and find means for reconciliation. Otherwise, China will be overtaken by unexpected difficulties. It is not improbable that she will play into the hands of the Communists and be annoyed by international complications. We believe that the Nanking Government will become moderate and its reasonable claims will be given expression at the fifth national meeting, and that it will thus make efforts for construction.

Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews Sends Message from Mongolia

Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, leader of the third American Expedition Party to Outer Mongolia, in a recent telegraphic message to Peking dispatched from a telegraph office on the Kouron highway, about 200 miles away from Kalgan, stated that he will be back in Peking at the end of August and his expedition has proved to be a great success. He reports the discovery of significant ruins from the viewpoint of archaeological studies.

Soldiers May Not Travel Free on China Merchants' Boats

The Shanghai Garrison Commander has issued an order forbidding his soldiers to attempt to ride free on the steamers of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. The order states that soldiers have the privilege of travelling by paying only half fare, but they are not to abuse this privilege by trying to evade paying any fare whatever. Severe punishment is threatened for soldiers who disobey the order.

Finance Minister Soong in Peking

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, arrived in Peking during the week, accompanied by several Departmental Directors of the Finance Ministry and secretaries where he interviewed Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek, Generals Yen Hsi-shan, Li Chi-sen and Li Tsung-jen on the question of the disbandment of troops and the appropriation of funds therefor.

American Mail Line Representative Taking Movie Pictures

Mr. and Mrs. Dan E. Gould of Seattle, after a week's stay in Shanghai, proceeded to Manila by the s.s. *President Lincoln*, July 18. Mr. Gould came here from Tientsin, after a tour of Japan. He is passenger representative of the American Mail Line at Seattle, and is making a tour of the principal cities of the world with the object of making movie films of all the principal points of interest, to be used later for advertising purposes.

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Toho News Service:

Tokyo, July 11—Finance Office decides to open negotiations for refunding of and securing guarantees for loans advanced by Eastern Industrial Co.

Tokyo, July 11—Japan's foreign trade returns show excess of Yen 2,456,000 exports over imports.

Mukden, July 10—Lt. Gen. Merkuloff, former Commander-in-chief of White Russian troops, is arrested by Mukden authorities.

Tokyo, July 11—Japanese Government ready to open negotiations with Nanking Authorities on Tsinan incident, but latter intends to refer question to League of Nations.

Tokyo, July 11—High Officials of Minseito Party, (Opposition) state, "There is every reason to believe that Dr. C. T. Wang's declaration is fraught with typical Chinese diplomatic machinations, and Japan will not be meek enough to meet proposals of Nationalist Government, which neglect established international faith".

Peking, July 12—Peking Branch of National Political Council decides to eradicate sufferings of people, develop moderate administration, and to carry out all administrations in accordance with decisions of council.

Tokyo, July 12—Mr. Amo, First Secretary of Japanese Legation, Peking, returns to Tokyo and tells of position of Peking.

Mukden, July 12—General Tang Yui-lin states that he assumes post of Pacificator General of Jehol Special District.

Tsingtao, July 11—3rd Division forces, Hygiene corps and ambulance and one company of telegraph corps withdraws. About 5,700 1st and 2nd Reservists withdraw.

Tsinan, July 11—Shantung Railway explosion caused by plain clothes soldiers. Rail and telephone services suspended.

Tokyo, July 12—Baron Tanaka gives dinner to Japanese veteran diplomats. Expresses optimism regarding Chinese Republic and suggests Japan deal with China questions with sympathy and avoid activities provocative of misunderstandings or jealousy.

Peking, July 12—Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang addresses General Chiang Kai-shek and agrees to disbandment of troops, unification of financial affairs and respect for unified national budget.

Tokyo, July 12—Japan dislikes report of Nationalist military leaders that military action may be taken in order to have Northern troops at Luanho evacuated outside Great Wall.

Tientsin, July 12—Headquarters of 3rd and 4th Division Fengtien Army corps and guard brigade still at Shanhaikwan.

Tokyo, July 12—Japanese soldier wounded in Tsinan.

Tokyo, July 13—Empress Dowager of Japan gives dinner to Prince Chichibu and his fiancee and others. Prince Chichibu receives Soviet Ambassador Troyanovsky and Siamese Minister Sombat.

Mukden, July 12—General Chang Hsueh-liang makes proposals for restoration of railway traffic on Peking-Mukden line.

Peking, July 13—Wang Pao-chun, Minister of Communications, arrives to take charge of communications department of former Peking Government.

Mukden, July 13—Newly appointed committee members of Temporary North-Eastern Peace Preservation for adjustments of military and financial affairs and control of Provincial Governments of Three Eastern Provinces are General Yen Kin-kai, Yui Chung-kan, General Yang Tu-ting, Chang In-kwei, Wang Shu-han, Mo Teh-hui, Lio Teh, Yao Wen-sen, and one Mongolian Prince.

Peking, July 13—General Chiang Kai-shek expresses opinion of Government's attitude towards Fengtienites.

Tokyo, July 15—High officials of Minseito Party select Mr. Tokonami to proceed to China on Sino-Japanese co-operation mission to exchange views with Nationalist leaders.

Peking, July 13—Japanese and Chinese press representatives interview Chiang Kai-shek who states that a Military Reorganization Committee is to be organized and posts of commanders-in-chief are to be abolished; only troops which showed merit and discipline during war against North are to be selected and placed under control of Central Government; Junior officers of new divisions to be sent to Central Military College at Nanking and those who prove good students to be appointed officers or sent abroad for military study.

Mukden, July 13—Delegates of all Provinces concerned pass a new Provisional Code for North-Eastern Provinces at joint conference.

Tokyo, July 14—Members of Moderate Wing of Japan Soviet Party busy preparing for re-organization of new political party by July 20, probably intending to amalgamate with Japan Farmer Party.

Tokyo, July 15—Financial authorities of Japan decide to investigate annual estimates for next fiscal year tendered by authorities of all other ministries,

Tsinan, July 14—Shanghai visiting journalists leave for Shanghai on night train, after having seen General Fukuda and Japanese Consul in Tsingtao.

Tokyo, July 16—At meeting for reorganization of Proletariat Political Party, members of former Japan Soviet Party discuss policies and elect preparatory committee members. The Proletariat Party is to represent the political, economic and social interests of laborers, farmers and lower classes.

Mukden, July, 15—Fengtienites decide to withdraw Third and Fourth armies from Shanhaikwan district.

Tokyo, July 16—Premier Tanaka decides to favor organization of International Investigation Committee on China affairs.

Peking, July 16—General Pei Tsung-hsi proposes to make Peking the capital town of Hopei Province.

Tsingtao, July 15—Colonel Takeshita, Japanese Garrison Commander at Changtien, establishes *cordon sanitaire* around city and seizes volumes of literature and pamphlets on Communism.

Peking, July 16—Mr. Hori, Councillor of Japanese Legation goes on inspection tour along South Manchuria Railway zones and Changchun and Kirin districts.

Tsingtao, July 16—Pingtu occupied by former Northern troops, also Northerners concentrating around Lanti and Changyu.

Tokyo, July 16—Japanese Government arrives at decision to open official negotiations with Nanking Government concerning Tsinan affairs.

Tokyo, July 16—Yokohama Specie Bank lowers its foreign exchange rates.

Tsingtao, July 16—Japanese troops, 5,700 *men and officers*, evacuate Tsingtao.

Tokyo, July 17—Japanese Government to answer American Government this week in full agreement to second American proposal regarding Anti-war Treaty.

Tokyo, July 17—Japanese Government appoints Mr. Yada, Japanese Consul General at Shanghai, as Japanese delegate to negotiate Tsinan affairs.

Mukden, July 16—Representatives of General Chiang Kai-shek interviews General Chang Hsueh-liang and Yang Yu-ting who agree to put Three Eastern Provinces under control of Nationalist Government, to enforce various administrations based on the Three People's Principles and to hoist the Nationalist flag.

Peking, July 16—Nanking Governments declaration to Powers regarding revision of unequal treaties despatched to diplomatic representatives in Peking. Danish and Italian Ministers send replies; other Powers advocate that old treaties are in force until they are revised.

Peking, July 16—General Feng Yu-hsiang interviews Li Chi-sen and returns to Paotingfu.

Peking, July 17—General Yen Hsi-shan completes negotiations with Generals Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang and Li Tsung-jen and returns to Taiyuanfu to attend inauguration ceremony of branch Council.

Peking, July 17—T. V. Soong arrives Peking.

Tsinan, July 16—Representatives of all prefectural branches of Kuomintang in Shantung Province at anti-Japanese meeting held July 13 and 14 decide to despatch ten sections of pickets to districts along Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway for intelligence service and that an anti-Japanese propaganda campaign be started in Shantung, and that no Japanese goods be purchased.

Peking, July 17—It is believed that C. T. Wang is firmly resolved to declare nullification of Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty, the main issue being that the Japanese in China are to be deprived of their extra-territorial rights and claims.

Peking, July 17—Wang Pa-chun, Minister of Communications, states that Nationalist Government is not yet prepared with any concrete measure for solution of wireless questions.

Peking, July 17—General Chiang Kai-shek and Fengtien delegates decide question concerning through-traffic between South Manchuria and Peking-Mukden Railways.

Peking, July 17—Peking Branch of Political Council discusses details of proceedings and program for organization of Council.

How "Dangerous Thoughts" Are Suppressed In Korea

BY J. A J.

HOW the Japanese authorities in Korea suppress "dangerous thoughts" in that peninsula is excellently illustrated by the case of the Korean newspaper, *Chosen Ilpo*, which has been suspended *sine die* for expressing editorial opinions not in keeping with the wishes of the Japanese police. Mr. Asari, the Japanese Director of the Police Affairs Bureau at Seoul, gave the following reasons for suppressing the *Chosen Ilpo*, from which it will be seen that any Korean newspaper that does not refrain from expressing independent opinions is liable to be put out of existence by the Japanese police in the peninsula:

"The *Chosen Ilpo*," said Mr. Asari, "printed a long editorial under the headline 'Political relations between Soviet Russia and Korea' in September 1925, and this having been found quite injurious to public peace and order, the paper was suspended. As, however, it dismissed all members of the staff of radicalist tendency and pledged to behave itself in future, the ban on its publication was lifted the following month. Later on, however, it became less prudent in its attitude, some of its staff, for instance, becoming involved in the first and second Communist cases. Moreover, some of the leading members of its staff were found party to the so-called All-Korea Party, an association of Korean radicals of all descriptions, and many of those on the staff of disquieting ideas, were found responsible for the expression of seditious opinions on many occasions. This could not but cause the paper to adopt a disquieting attitude and tone, with the result that during 1926 it was suppressed and seized as often as 53 times, and during the following year it was similarly punished 55 times and warned against imprudence a score of times or more. Since the beginning of this year, up to May 8, it had given cause to the authorities for suppression on 19 different occasions. In May of last year the authorities, summoning the responsible representatives of the various Korean dailies, warned them against the publication of articles fundamentally subversive of the policy of the Japanese administration of Korea and watched their attitude for the ensuing full one year, and found that the *Chosen Ilpo*, had not obeyed official orders. To give some instances, it printed an offensive editorial entitled 'Decline of Monarchs' in July of last year, and on October 21 another under the heading 'In Commemoration of the Soviet Russian Revolution," paying a veiled tribute to the Revolution. Then, in November, one under the caption 'Russia in the tenth year of the Bolshevik revolution' in its praise, each time bringing official action down upon it. In spite of all censure, it still failed to mend its ways, and in January of this year, for instance, it went so far as to express sympathy with those involved in the Communist plot by publishing an editorial headed 'Victims to delay in grant of bail,' for which act the issue concerned was seized and persons responsible were subjected to judicial disciplinary measures. Things having come to such a pass, one might have supposed that it would now turn over a new leaf, but no; last month it exploited the late Mr. Yi Sang Chia, formerly Secretary of the Korean Y. M. C. A. and a popular Christian, who passed away in March of last year, and aired a misleading opinion concerning nationalism and socialism by printing a leading article entitled 'Memorial addressed to the late Mr. Yi Sang Chia', again incurring the suppression of issue. Its mischievous activity culminated in the publication of an editorial on May 8, throwing a wet blanket over the dispatch of the Japanese forces to Shantung, hinting that it was based on imperialistic design, while holding a brief for the Chinese Southern faction. This is nothing but the act of a traitor to the State. The Korean daily in question has maintained an ill-balanced and morbid attitude and tone in favor of the emancipation of a subject people without regard to their actual state, and in favor of all revolutionary movement; the most notable instances being its comment on the Chinese persecution of Koreans in Manchuria and in the dispatch of the Japanese forces to Shantung. In case of the former, it had no scruples about making insinuations that these suffering Koreans were nothing but victims to the Japanese positive policy in Manchuria and Mongolia paying off Japan's score with their own blood, and in the latter, it attacked Japan for her supposed aggressive designs, while not mentioning the cruel massacre of Japanese residents in Tsinan by the Southern forces. Considering particularly the fact that even foreign newspapers were commenting on the situation in a sympathetic tone for Japan, some even expressing the opinion that had not Japan dispatched forces to Shantung their compatriots would have fallen victims to Chinese malice and cruelty, to think that a daily of standing within the Imperial sphere of administration should have launched off into such a scathing indictment against the action of the Imperial army with such audacity, one is simply lost in wonder. This act, as a practical matter, was unbearable and unpardonable, because it was manifestly calculated to discredit Japan in the eyes of the Korean people and the world at large, so it had been suspended by the authorities."

An Analysis of Japanese Attitude

Now, let us proceed to analyse all the facts and bring out certain salient features in respect of the activities of the Japanese police in Korea against the press, including the newspapers from Japan.

The history of Korean journalism ever since the Japanese occupation of the peninsula is one long chapter of deliberate persecution of Korean editors and writers on the part of the Japanese police. Even in Japan proper, the police arrogate to themselves the duty of suppressing newspapers and magazines as well as books, pamphlets, etc., which, in the opinion of the police, are "dangerous to the public peace." Enlightened public opinion in Japan has, however, manifested itself more and more in recent years against police interference with the press, and it is not often now-a-days that newspapers are suppressed for the publication of "dangerous thoughts." But in Korea, the police have a free hand in the matter of suppressing Korean publications, and hardly a day passes without some newspaper or other being suppressed for giving vent to independent editorial opinions. Judging from the instances given by Mr. Asari, it would easily be perceived that there is hardly a topic of general interest that the Korean press may touch upon without being suppressed by the autocratic Japanese police in the peninsula on the ground of "dangerous thoughts." The Japanese in Japan proper have complained that the term is a very elastic one, and that over-zealous police officials could stretch it to cover almost every expression of opinion. There has been strong agitation in Japan from time to time for a definite ruling as to what does and does not constitute "dangerous thoughts", but the authorities have always sought to beat about the bush in the matter. However, as already said, enlightened public opinion in Japan has been more and more agitating against the police freely arrogating to themselves the business of deciding what the public should or should not read, and at the present time one rarely hears of a newspaper issue being suppressed for "dangerous thoughts", although it is quite often that newspapers from Japan are withdrawn from the post in Korea and prevented from being circulated in the peninsula on the ground that the Koreans might be contaminated by "dangerous thoughts." Hence there is a good deal of truth in the assertion of the Japanese at home that the term is a very elastic one, for it seems that what are not "dangerous thoughts" in Japan proper may be construed as such in Korea, and *vice versa*.

The Decline of Monarchy

It would be taking too much space in the *Review* to enlarge upon every incident mentioned by the worthy Mr. Asari, but it would be pertinent to comment upon one or two cases in respect of the suppression of the *Chosen Ilpo*. The article "Decline of Monarchs", to which the Japanese police in Korea took exception, is the kind of editorial one may find in any western newspaper. It is undeniable that the Great War has caused monarchies to decline. Russia, for centuries under the iron control of widely-feared Czars, no longer has a monarch. Germany which formerly boasted of rulers who were the proud exponents of the divine rights of kings, is now a republic. Austria-Hungary as an Empire has been disbanded, and neither Austria nor Hungary has a monarch. In those countries where monarchies still exist, the monarchs have more and more lost their voice in affairs of State, due to the expansion of democracy. It is the people's will that counts a good deal now-a-days. These are solid facts which sane-minded and well-informed individuals are not in a position to refute, but the Japanese police do not recognize them. To write of such a thing as the "Decline of Monarchs" is an insult to the Emperor, according to the Japanese police, but it is very questionable whether the very capable and intelligent Ruler in Tokyo shares the same narrow-minded views of the Japanese police. Mr. Asari quotes the *Chosen Ilpo's* editorial upon the delay in granting bail to the people caught in the so-called Communist plot. And yet Mr. Asari himself must surely be aware of the fact that one of the greatest blots on Japanese Justice is the refusal to grant bail to defendants, and the difficulties placed in the way of the defence by methods calculated to hamper the efforts of the lawyers engaged by defendants. Again, the article "Victims to delay in grant of bail" is one that any western newspaper might write under the circumstances. Then, what is more natural than the resentment of the Koreans to be made the pawn of the Japanese in controversies between the Japanese Government and the Manchurian authorities? While seeking to plant themselves further in Manchuria by insisting upon the right of establishing more consulates in that territory, ostensibly for the purpose of keeping a check upon the doings of radical Koreans, the Japanese authorities, with their own axe to grind

would show extraordinary zeal for the welfare of Koreans in Manchuria, and dub any attempt on the part of the Chinese authorities to have Koreans naturalized as "persecution of Koreans" when, as a matter of fact, nothing has ever been farther from the intention of the Chinese authorities than to persecute the Koreans. The insinuation that the *Chosen Ilpo* in expressing its sympathies for the Nationalists and its regret over the dispatch of Japanese troops to Shantung, is guilty of treason is, of course, nonsensical. The liberal Japanese newspapers in Japan proper have said worse things than the *Chosen Ilpo* in connection with the dispatch of Japanese forces to Shantung, while not all foreign newspapers have seen eye to eye with Japan's Imperialistic designs in and upon China. Perhaps Mr. Asari has only read the effusions of the propagandists, directly and indirectly in the pay of the Japanese Foreign Office, and has made it a point to consider these effusions the last word in the matter of Japan's right "to put the Chinks in their proper place."

A Former Case

The persecution of the *Chosen Ilpo* is a repetition of what befell the *Korea Daily News*, a paper run by a fearless Briton, named Bethell, at Seoul. Besides being an English paper, the *Korea Daily News* had a Korean edition. Mr. Bethell will long be remembered as a champion of the rights of the Korean people, and in his newspaper he fought, tooth and nail, against Japanese aggression in Korea. He foretold how the time would come, unless the Powers stood by Korea, when the peninsula would be overrun by the Japanese. Mr. Bethell did his utmost to rouse the public spirit of the Koreans and he succeeded in this to a very large extent. But Mr. Bethell reckoned not with secret international diplomacies, and at this time the British and the Japanese Governments were hand-in-glove with each other. In the meantime, the Japanese Foreign Office had sent up a newspaper plant at Seoul, consisting of linotype machines and up-to-date presses, in a modern building, and produced the *Seoul Press* under semi-official auspices. The *Korea Daily News* was set up with old hand-type, by Korean compositors, and occupied more or less decrepit premises. Here was the spectacle of a city whose English readers hardly exceeded a couple of hundred at the most, and whose advertisers could be counted on the fingers of one's hand, boasting of two English language organs. The *Korea Daily News* was, of course, the popular paper, and almost everybody received a copy of the *Seoul Press* gratis, but the latter had the advantage of a regular subsidy and this enabled it to carry on, libelling Mr. Bethell at regular intervals. When it was found impossible to oust the *Korea Daily News* by legitimate means, foul means were resorted to. The Korean compositors were intimidated into giving up their jobs with the British paper, pressure was brought to bear on Mr. Bethell himself through official channels, and so forth, until this gentleman was eventually hoisted up before the British Consular Court at Seoul on a trumped-up charge, that of disturbing international relations or some such thing. The *Korea Daily News* went out of existence in the same manner that the *Chosen Ilpo* has now been frozen out. But the *Seoul Press* has never achieved the popularity of the defunct British paper, and it is even to this day looked upon with suspicion, especially when it enlarges upon the deeds of "radical" Koreans.

Calling a Spade a Spade

The trouble with the Japanese police in Korea is that they consider every expression of free opinion to be dangerous to the public peace. In other words, they wish all Koreans to assume the role of yes-men. And they do not permit the Koreans to receive reading matter from the outside world without first tampering with it. Thus, even newspapers from Japan proper are withdrawn from circulation in Korea, as though they are dangerous to the welfare of the Koreans. All Japanese liberal newspapers have in recent weeks been suspended from circulation in the peninsula owing to the editorial opinions they have carried against the dispatch of Japanese forces to Shantung. At the time of the great earthquake disaster of 1923, when so many Koreans were put to death by the Japanese vigilantes, the Japanese newspapers were suspended from circulation, and the Korean people were not permitted to know what had been going on in Japan. The foreign papers such as the *Japan Advertiser* and the *Japan Chronicle* are taken off the post from time to time, especially the latter, the Japanese police in Korea considering their editorial opinions and news-matter to be "dangerous thoughts." The *Japan Chronicle* has for years confined itself to the business of calling a spade a spade, instead of palming it off as an agricultural implement and this independent attitude has led the Japanese authorities to believe that the paper is deliberately anti-Japanese. The powers-that-be in Japan are peculiarly sensitive to newspaper opinions, especially when the papers concerned happen to be foreign ones. Now, the authorities in Tokyo maintain press-clipping departments, one under the aegis of the Foreign Ministry and one by the Home Ministry. The Japanese police in Korea are notified immediately whenever any of the foreign newspapers contain anything of a "dangerous" nature, and the issues concerned are promptly pounced upon at Fusan or intercepted between Fusan and Seoul. The subsidized papers, however, are never suppressed; the reason is clear: they never say anything against the powers-that-be, consequently they never contain expressions of "dangerous thoughts." Being subsidizers of newspapers themselves, the Japanese authorities consider any publication that criticizes Japan's acts of aggression in China and Korea to be a subsidized organ. Thus, at one time, when the *Japan Chronicle* refrained from joining in the game of mudslinging the Germans, it was said to be a German-subsidized organ. Later on, when it commented freely upon the phases of the Red Revolution, it was dubbed a Bolshevik organ. Freedom of opinion is a thing not yet fully understood among the Japanese, although it is a welcome sign that liberal Japanese thought is growing from year to year.

Koreans Naturalized in Manchuria

There are now some 2,500,000 Koreans spread all over Manchuria and Siberia as a result of the misguided activities of the Japanese police in Korea to curb "dangerous thoughts". Unable to breathe in their homeland, these Koreans have shaken the dust of the peninsula off their shoes, and have no intention whatever to return to their country, at least so long as it forms part of the Japanese Empire. Many in Siberia and Manchuria have become naturalized. The Japanese Government has never proposed to the Soviet Government that Japanese consulates should be established at various points in Siberia for the purpose of keeping a check upon the doings of "radical" Koreans, but it has not hesitated to enter into serious controversies with the Manchurian authorities in respect of proposed new consulates in North and South Manchuria. On the other hand, it has vehemently protested against Korean farmers being either taxed or naturalized by the Chinese, declaring that such "persecution" must forthwith cease. It has not taken into account the fact that according to the provisions of Chinese Law, aliens are not permitted to own land and that the only way the Koreans in Manchuria could be permitted to own and operate farms would be to naturalize themselves Chinese citizens. This the Koreans have done to a great extent, only a very few refraining from taking out Chinese papers. The Japanese Government, giving prominence to the refusal of the minority to take out naturalization papers, and ignoring the existence of the majority, lodged protest after protest with the Mukden authorities over the "persecution" of Koreans in Manchuria. The Chinese side naturally became incensed, believing that the Koreans had complained wholesale to the Japanese authorities, and they, therefore, commenced to bring pressure to bear upon those Koreans who had not yet taken out Chinese papers by prohibiting them to rent farms from Chinese landowners. Naturally, the Koreans in Manchuria and their compatriots at home are bitter over the efforts of the Japanese Government to use them as pawns in Sino-Chinese controversies.

The Japanese Government does not wish the Koreans in Manchuria to become Chinese citizens because that would prevent the Japanese side from being able to claim the right to "protect" these Koreans. It is a notorious fact that the average Japanese is a poor colonist and in Manchuria there are only 240,-250,000 Japanese altogether, whereas the Japanese Government had hoped at first that at least 200,000 Japanese would go to Manchuria annually for the purpose of settling down there. Therefore, with a million or two of Koreans in the Three Eastern Provinces in the role of Japanese subjects, the Japanese Government would have the advantage of it to emphasize upon the interests of the Japanese Empire in Manchuria. But these Koreans in Manchuria *do not* want to be "protected" by the Japanese Government. They merely want to be able to work their livelihood in peace and contentment. They have had ample experience of Japanese "protection" when in their own country, and they are determined upon being free from such "protection" in Manchuria.

The Koreans are good farmers. In Siberia and Manchuria they have proven themselves capable of raising crops where the Russians and Chinese have failed. Even in the old Czarist days, Korean farmers along the Ussuri had made a name for themselves with the Russians. It had been the custom of the Russian landowners to let out various lots to the Koreans, and receiving payment therefore on a fifty-fifty basis. The Russian landowners found the Koreans more industrious than the Russian peasantry, also that they drank a good deal less and, consequently, raised less trouble. In Manchuria, the Chinese have found the Koreans a very valuable asset, and have not been slow to appreciate the significance of having such an intelligent and industrious people assisting the Chinese in building up the economic conditions of the Three Eastern Provinces.

The Japanese have always alleged that the Koreans are a truculent people, ever on the look out for an opportunity to start a revolution. But the Chinese authorities in Manchuria have never discovered an instance where Koreans were found in the role of agitators against Chinese Sovereignty. Even in

Siberia, where the Russian authorities maintain a sharp lookout for reactionary movements, they have never discovered Koreans engaged in any sort of plotting against the Soviet Government. The fact of the matter is that the Korean is a very peaceful individual and it takes a lot to rouse him. But once you have got his goat, you must never expect forgiveness from him. The Japanese police in Korea, from the very start, irritated the Koreans with their silly red-tape-isms. They forbade the Koreans to do this, to read that, and they compelled them to hoist the Japanese flag from time to time in celebration of this or that Japanese holiday. They employed spies and informers and what not to watch out for "radicals", and they in turn employed others to keep a sharp look-out upon these self-same spies and informers. The result was that there was a lot of double-crossing, and innocent folk were often hailed off to police cells for investigation, being invariable given the third-degree or the equivalent of the Japanese police in Korea for it.

Well-to-do Koreans were often blackmailed by these spies and informers but when they complained to the Japanese authorities about it, they were detained for "investigation." Nobody but the police was ever in the right! The so-called Independence Movement trials were based a good deal on hearsay, and brought out very nasty features against the Japanese administration of Justice in Korea.

Never Learn from Past Mistakes

It is a sad commentary upon the mentality of Japanese and Chinese militarists that they never seem capable of learning from past mistakes. One Chinese War Lord after another has gone into oblivion, but nevertheless they persist in taking a hand at Empire building. When the Japanese annexed Korea, they appointed a militarist as Governor-General. General Terauchi from the very start decided that the best way to rule Korea would be with an iron rod. Under his encouragement, the Japanese police in Korea became overzealous in combing out Korean "radicals." Terauchi's rule became so unbearable that the Koreans escaped to Manchuria and Siberia by tens of thousands. Korean "radicals" were put into torture chambers and forced into making "confessions." During the Independence Movement trials, it was brought out that the accused had been flogged and tortured by the police. Raids were made upon missionary schools and dormitories and students taken off on the ground that they had conspired against the Japanese authorities. The missionaries themselves were closely spied upon as though they were interested in the upsetting of Japanese rule in Korea.

In addition to harassing the missionaries in more ways than one, the Japanese police, in the Terauchi *regime*, used threats upon the parents of students attending missionary schools. Even to this day, the missionary in Korea is looked upon with suspicion by the Japanese police although outwardly there is some pretence of friendliness towards missionary efforts.

The Japanese teachers even went about with swords, and they were often made fun of by the Koreans in this respect. It is wonderful how easily some people lose their heads with the privilege of wearing a sword or a decoration. And these Japanese teachers under the Terauchi *regime* certainly thought a good deal of themselves. They not only imposed their authority upon the students during school hours, but they even arrogated to themselves the right of regulating the conduct of the students at home. They also acted as spies for the police, and many a student got into trouble thereby.

Terauchi will long be remembered in Korea as a 100 per cent. exponent of Imperialism, just as Admiral Saito will long be remembered as an excellent Colonial Administrator. When Admiral Saito took over the duties of Governor-General, he immediately commenced to introduce reforms. He improved the condition of the students, curbed the arrogance of the teachers, toned down the attitude of the police and caused greater freedom to be granted to the press. Had he been permitted to remain at his post for a few years more, he would have considerably improved the lot of the Koreans. His secretary assisted him in all this excellent work and even made timely suggestions at intervals. Kind and frank by nature, and a gentleman in every sense of the word, the good Admiral succeeded in gaining considerable confidence from the Koreans. But Baron Tanaka caused Admiral Saito to resign, and appointed a militarist of the old school to take his place. He has already begun by persecuting the Korean press and the Koreans have good cause to worry as to what the future might bring.

The Japanese militarists found out from the Washington Conference that it did not pay to embark upon military adventures in modern times, but they are repeating past blunders in Shantung. And when they are criticised frankly by independent writers and newspaper editors, they affect to evince surprise. It is indeed a sad commentary upon the mentality of Imperialistic militarists that they never seem capable of learning from past errors. The Japanese people have their militarists to thank for it, if Japanese are looked upon with suspicion abroad.

Any person who does not see eye to eye with them is a "dangerous" person. and any newspaper that does not hesitate to print the facts, is forthwith stigmatized as "dangerous to the public welfare and a traitor to the State" as Mr. Asari, the Director of the Police Affairs Bureau at Seoul, made out of the *Chosen Ilpo*. In 1926 this paper was suppressed on 53 occasions, in 1927 on 55 occasions and this year it was proceeded against on 19 different occasions, or a matter of 127 suppressions within a period of two years and a half, simply because of the inability of the Jananese police in Korea to draw the line between what constitutes legitimate editorial opinion and what does not. It is a pity that there should not be a few more Asaris in Japan because, in that event, the Japanese public would be completely roused against this gross interference with the freedom of the press. The Japanese in Japan proper have no means of knowing all the things that are going on in that peninsula because, while the Japanese papers at home have, comparatively speaking, a greater latitude to say what they wish in respect of general matters than Japanese newspapers in China and Korea have, nevertheless they are prohibited from going into details in respect of conditions in Korea. Were the Japanese papers in Japan proper permitted to bring out all the facts for the edification of the Japanese public, the Tanaka Government would promptly go out of existence. As it is, it is predicted that it will not last much longer after the Imperial Coronation in the Autumn. In the meantime, it will, of course, do its worst!

National City Bank's Share in Bankrupt Concern is Reduced

The National City Bank, which, according to a scheme of allotment of the assets of the defunct American Overseas Trading Corporation of Tientsin, made by the assignee, T. R. McDonnell was to receive $33,137.22, was, according to a judgment delivered by Judge Milton D. Purdy in the U. S. Court for China, July 16, found to be entitled to only $6,600.90, or only half that sum in certain circumstances. The case was heard in Tientsin several weeks ago and was brought by the following nine Chinese banks (Bank of China, Bank of Communications, Exchange Bank of China, China and South Sea Bank, Agricultural and Industrial Bank of China, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce, Chung Yuan Industrial Bank, National Commercial Bank, Ltd., Bank of Agriculture and Commerce, Banque Franco-Chinoise) and Shih Fu-sheng, Compradore of the Far Eastern Bank of Harbin all of whom contended that they had been discriminated against by the assignee, Mr. McDonnell, against whom the suit was brought, The Court's decision upheld the view of the Chinese banks and ordered Mr. McDonnell to distribute the sum, by which the allotment to the National City Bank was now reduced, among the various plaintiffs.

Japanese Merchants Give Views on China Treaty

According to a *Reuter* message from Osaka dated July 16, the Chambers of Commerce and other business organisations of Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya and Kyoto held a conference there on that date and adopted a resolution refusing to accept the interpretation that the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Commerce expires on July 20 and insisting that the Treaty is still in force, as per Article XXVI.

The resolution says that if the Nationalist Government proposes revision of the Treaty, Japan is willing to open negotiations on the subject, but the abolition of extraterritoriality and tariff autonomy must be consummated by easy stages in view of the fact that the safety of foreign life and property and the protection of foreign enterprises and international trade have not yet been ensured.

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Is the Revolution Bolshevistic or Nationalistic?

BY KEN-SHEN WEIGH, PH. D.*

IS THE Revolutionary movement now rampant throughout the whole length and breadth of the land Bolshevistic or Nationalistic? To many this question is yet an unsolved enigma, and it is with a view to clearing up this puzzle that the present article is written.

Before we attempt to discuss the part which Bolshevism has played in our national revolution, perhaps it will not be out of place here to state that Bolshevism is not a new thing in China. If there is anything of which China has had a surfeit it is philosophy in general and political philosophy in particular. In point of fact, there is not a single theory of government known today, that has not already been exploited by Chinese statesmen and philosophers in the so-called "eight-legged" essays and other forms of literature. Long before the time of Marx or Lenin, the Chinese theorists not only had thought of socialism and communism, but also had actually put them into practice, as all students of Chinese history are aware.

In order to understand intelligently what Bolshevism means in China, we must, however, have a clear notion what Bolshevism really is and what it stands for. Of course, a full discussion of this subject is beyond the scope of this paper. Suffice it to say, however, that Bolshevism, theoretically speaking, is based on the doctrines of Marx and Engels, which center around the idea of class struggle between capital, labor and the peasant. Bolshevism premises its whole tenet upon a highly developed industrial society, in which the conflict between capital and labor is rife over the distribution of the fruits of production. The Bolsheviks insist that the workers and the peasants shall control everything in order that the one class of the population, namely labor, might be protected. With this end in view, their whole energy has been bent upon the overthrow of the capitalists, and the ascendency of the proletariat. For, according to them, the capitalistic state is the organ of class domination and the organ of oppression of one class by another. Its government, as they well have it after Abraham Lincoln, is one "of the capitalists, by the capitalists, and for the capitalists". Hence it must be done away with and a proletarian government substituted, which is only possible by a violent revolution. But, before the revolution can be successful, it must be preceded by wide propaganda and agitation, which in turn must be based upon the conception that "no lasting betterment of the position of the proletariat is possible under capitalism and that the overthrow of the bourgeoisie is the prerequisite for the achievement of such betterment and the rebuilding of the social structure destroyed by capitalism."

The Ambition of the Bolsheviks

But, the Bolsheviks' ambition is not limited to the formation of a socialist state in Russia. It aims at a socialist unity in all lands. It constitutes part of their activity to foster revolutionary mischief and to conduct a systematic propaganda all over the world, undermining all legally functioned governments and substituting for them a proletarian administration in unison with that which functions at Moscow. In this the Soviets are truly living up to the instructions left by their great master, Marx, who urged them everywhere to support every revolutionary movement against the social and political order of things.

To carry out this program the Soviet Government in the spring of 1919 took the lead in summoning a gathering of representatives from all parts of the world to meet at Moscow. This gave rise to the Third International the sole purpose of which is "to unite the efforts of all revolutionary parties of the world proletariat and thus facilitate and hasten the victory of the communist revolution of the whole world". Moscow is the headquarters of this international organ to which all communist parties must turn for guidance and direction. It is the object of the International to establish soviet workmen's, soldier's and peasant's deputies "wherever the toiling masses live and are conscious". They are to strengthen the Soviets, to increase their authority, and to imitate the governmental apparatus of Russia. With these ends in view, annual meetings are called to formulate plans and tactics for the immediate future; and propaganda on a world scale, which its secret lines of communication and the division of the world into various districts with Moscow as the center, is carefully outlined and assigned to the agents of the highly organized bureaucracy of the party.

The efforts of the Bolsheviks were at first directed to stir up the proletarian revolution in Europe, which was to be the first incident in their program and upon which they counted for the success of the Russian Revolution. In order that this object might be realized, the Soviet Government was willing to conclude any kind of peace and any kind of agreements which they considered as mere "scraps of paper", as a means to an end, and as a "breathing space" in order to gather strength to keep up their world-wide Soviet propaganda. But, contrary to the expectation of the Soviet leaders, the flame of the Russian Revolution did not readily catch fire in the more or less inflammatory centers of Europe, and realizing that any further efforts along that direction would be futile, they at once seized at the last straw, the Orient,—which proved for them an exceedingly suitable place in which to fish. Henceforth a distinct change in the orientation of Soviet diplomacy may be noticed.

Pressure by Foreign Capitalists

Suffering as the peoples of the Orient have been under the pressure of the foreign capitalists, the Bolsheviks had no difficulty in picking up a text for their sermon which they spared no effort to preach to their comrades in the Far East. But as the social and economic conditions were not the same in the East as in the West, the Bolsheviks must needs modify their program and change their tactics. Hence, instead of directing their activity to the industrial proletariat, which was a negligible minority in China, the Soviets concentrated their forces upon the intelligentsia and the Nationalist elements, which were the only masses susceptible to radical ideas. But, what the intelligentsia and the Nationalists wanted was not the theories of Marx and Lenin. What they aspired to was the vindication of their country's sovereign rights and the abolition of the unequal treaties. Therefore any country whether it be red or white, which was willing to side with them and champion their cause would be taken to their bosom and regarded as sincere friends. The astute Muscovites were the first to detect this national and psychological phenomenon of the Chinese people, and they knew at once what to do. They declared to the Chinese that they were willing "to renounce all the former Tsarist treaties concluded with China and return to the Chinese people all that had been seized from them by force and grabbed by the Tsars Government and the Russian Bourgeoisie". These overtures of 1919 and 1920 were received with national welcome, and have since been looked upon as an augury to the relinquishment by all the other Powers of their special rights and privileges and territories which had been exacted from the Chinese at the point of the bayonet.

Taking these protestations of friendship and sympathy at their face value and without considering the real interests and purposes behind these utterances the Chinese Nationalists found some one espousing their cause and promising them support in their endeavor to attain these ends. Theirs was an inclination therefore not based upon the belief, that Bolshevism was best suited to the government of China, but that through Bolshevism they might liberate themselves from the encroachments of the Western Powers.

Thus we find Dr. Sun seeking alliance with Russia and opening the portals of the Kuomintang to the Communists. Politically speaking, Dr. Sun's association with the Bolsheviks was out and out opportunistic. There were two things which he felt himself called upon to combat, namely, Chinese militarism and foreign imperialism. To do away with these two evils, he felt that he had the right to solicit assistance from whatever source where assistance was available, just as he had received aid from abroad in bringing about the great Revolution of 1911. He was a revolutionist and he continued to be one so long as the military outlaws and freebooters who had usurped the power of government in China and overrun the country as legalized bandits, plundering, robbing and killing the innocent people, remained in power. In this he struggled unto the end of his days without success. His failure was largely due to the fact that his very foreign friends whose support he had a right to expect, turned against him. He was not recognized by them as a leader of democracy, in trying to implant the very principles of liberalism which he had imported from their countries into China. He was condemned by them as a political adventurer, a firebrand, and an upstart demagogue. They not only failed him in the hour of need, they also strengthened his opponents by arbitrarily maintaining the military oligarchy in power in Peking. Thus forsaken by his friends he turned to his Russian friends for help and sought political leadership through the organization of the Chinese students and the workers.

Political and Economic Bondage

Dr Sun's second great mission, which he felt he was called upon to perform was to deliver his people from the political and economic bondage of the foreign imperialists. In his opinion, China was worse than a colony, having to serve thirteen or fourteen masters, all of them claiming privileges,

*Dr. Weigh is author of the book now being published by the Commercial Press entitled "Russo-Chinese Diplomacy," to which those who are interested further in Russo-Chinese questions are requested to refer.

but none of them accepting any responsibility such as Great Britain has had to face in India. The doctrine of the "open door" and "equal opportunity" meant to him the turning of China into a free market for the exploitation of the Powers, every one of them wishing not to be left out when any one of them acquired rights and interests in China. The crystallization of this policy was the unequal treaties, which was but a natural outcome of the great game going on in China during the last three quarter of a century in the scramble for concessions and spheres of influence. Therefore, in his immediate campaign for the restoration of China's independence, he confined himself to two things: the abolition of extraterritoriality and the restitution of China's tariff autonomy.

Thus, to combat a host of foes, external and internal, he had to have allies; and, if his friends did not come to his aid, he had to seek them elsewhere. Therefore, when he went to the Bolsheviks, he went for the sake of expediency in order to triumph over the foreign and native enslavers of his people and not with the conviction of transforming China into an oasis of communism.

Another class of people in the politico-national revolution that has been and still is most misunderstood is the intelligentsia, nearly all of whom are Nationalists, but the part they have played is more important. They have made and unmade cabinets; they have stayed the inroads of foreign encroachments; they have stirred up a national consciousness of the people. But, as their activities clashed with the interests of the parasitical officialdom and the interests of the foreign imperialists, they have been branded as Bolshevist, antiforeign, and anti-Christian. They are Bolshevist in the sense that they aim at churning the militarists and at ousting the corrupt politicians, two classes of parasites whom they hold responsible for all the troubles which the country has fallen heir to since the founding of the Republic, and for bartering away national rights for personal prerogatives and self-gratification. They are antiforeign in the sense that they regard the unequal treaties as stifling to their national growth and foreign capital as the weapon for enslaving the industrial masses. They are anti-Christian in the sense that they regard the passive doctrines of Christianity as detrimental to their national existence in an era when it is the strongest and the fittest that survive and not the best and the most religious. With a view to chastising the selfish officials, to recovering for China her lost rights and to invigorating China's great lethargic masses, they have staged demonstrations, engineered boycotts, declared strikes and agitated against missionary institutions. For these activities they are said to have been converted to the Elysian doctrines from Russia and are called communists, anarchists and atheists. Be that as it may, thanks, to their relentless efforts and unequaled heroism, they have given birth to a new China no longer to be exploited, as would a market for the gains of the capitalist Powers, but a nation to be treated on terms of equality and respectability.

The Proletariat

From what has been said it is clear that Bolshevism is a misnomer for Nationalism. Bolshevism in China does not mean in the Leninist sense of the term, the dictatorship of the proletariat, for this class of people is still in the negligible minority, only a few large cities being slightly industrialized, the country is still in an agricultural state, which may be evidenced from the fact that eighty per cent of the population of China is engaged in farming and its kindred industries, with the cultivators holding land directly to themselves. Hence, the aristocracy of the landlords does not exist, and class distinction is theoretically disavowed and practically undiscernible. Moreover, the whole Chinese social structure is founded on a "horizontal plane" and not on a "vertical stratification" as it was in Russia prior to the Revolution. The richest and the poorest have the same right to make a name for themselves, the only element that approaches the aristocratic caste in the Western sense of the term being the educated class. The whole life of the nation centers around the clan and the family in which the aged and the elderly are respected and the women and the young protected, as they are respected and protected in no other country in the world. To think, therefore, that Chinese women may be nationalized is to think of an impossible postulate, unless a bolt thunders from the azure blue and shatters the whole moral fabric which has preserved China intact for over five thousand years.

Bolshevism in China does mean this, however, that the nationalist and intellectual elements, tired of the political juggling that has been going on in the tuchunate, draining the sinews of the nation, and indignant over the unequal treaties that have bound China hand and foot, may, with the help of a rejuvenated Russia, defy the *opera bouffe* of native militarism and the predatoriness of foreign imperialism—a defiance which may or may not involve all manners of disorder and all kinds of atrocities. This is the kind of Bolshevism that appeals to the most sensitized and the most articulate elements of the nation—the Nationalists and the intelligentsia.

The Bolsheviks, as we have noted, thoroughly understood this situation. They were fully aware of the different socio-economic conditions that prevailed in China. Therefore, a new line of tactics was adopted. They realized that before they broke in with the masses they must needs break into the national revolutionary movement. Herein lies the most interesting part of the Soviet-Chinese relations. On the one hand, the Chinese Nationalists and intellectuals tried to make use of the Bolsheviks as a means to an end in bringing about the realization of a politically liberated China, free from the shackles of the internal and external enslavements of the people. On the other hand, the Bolsheviks were making use of the Chinese Nationalists and intellectuals as a means to an end also, in bringing about the world Soviet revolution. Thus between the Nationalists and the Bolsheviks a grim kind of "hide and seek" was being played, each trying to outwit the other in the attainment of its designs and purposes, for the Chinese Nationalists, though believing in national revolution did not believe in a social revolution; while the Bolsheviks believing in a national revolution believed also in a social revolution. The game was thus fraught with incalculable dangers as later events testify.

Communists Refuse to be "Nationalized"

In this connection it is to be noted, however, that the Communists were admitted into the folds of the Kuomintang not with their badge of communism on their arms, but as individuals with no political affiliation, as it was the hope of the leaders of the Party that, while availing themselves of the sacrificing spirit and the effective methods of propaganda and agitation of the Communists, they might, meanwhile, bring them into the orbit of assimilation, and convert them to the tenets and principles of the party. But, contrary to their expectations the Communists not only refused to be nationalized, but sought, with the help and advice of their Russian comrades, to pollute the true principles upon which the Party was founded and to capture the leadership of the Party in order to carry out their radical ideas. Fortunately, the Nationalists detected these sinister motives in time which led to the break with Hankow and the establishment of a new government at Nanking under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek in April of last year. The Hankow regime was amalgamated, however, with the Nanking administration in September 1927, after the Wu-Han leaders had awakened from their communist delirium and had come to the realization that to save the Party and the Revolution they had to break with the Bolsheviks.

The separation of Nationalism from Bolshevism was thus overtly complete. But the root of the trouble had not yet been extirpated. Driven from Hankow the Bolsheviks made their way to Canton and availing themselves of the use of the Soviet Consulate and Soviet State Commercial Agencies as an asylum and headquarters, they staged on November 11, 1927, the horrible *coup d'etat* which culminated in the forcible occupation of all the government offices and the unprecedented massacres and plunder in the annals of the city. This drove the Nationalists to the end of their patience. On December 14, in a mandate they withdrew the recognition hitherto accorded the Consuls of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and prohibited the Soviet State Commercial Agencies in areas within their jurisdiction from functioning.

The Rubicon had at last been crossed. Nationalism had finally come to the parting of the ways with Bolshevism. However while the Nationalists might congratulate themselves for having finally arrived at this decision, they had, nevertheless cause to commiserate themselves for having to come to this decision at all and for the price they had paid in coming to this decision. Had not the Bolsheviks machinated the dissensions within the Party, the wounds of which have not yet been healed, and, had the Bolsheviks not made disturbances in the rear, Peking would have fallen long ago and the Revolution would have been a *fait accompli* long before this.

Abrogation of Unequal Treaties

Now the internal phase of the Revolution is completed and the militarists have been driven from their citadel at Peking, there remains the greater and more difficult task of bringing to a consummation the external phase of the nationalist program of abrogating all the unequal treaties and of elevating China to her rightful place in the family of nations. What attitude are the Powers going to take regarding it? Are they going to comply with the aspirations of the Nationalists and return to China her sovereign prerogatives which she justly demands? Or, are they going to continue to resort to their gunboat policy in compelling China to observe treaties that are unequal, obsolete and incompatible with the circumstances and needs of the times? Which of the two policies is more to the advantage of the Powers to pursue is evident. The one begets good will and harmonious relations, the other ill-will, hatred, and what is more, it may drive Nationalist China to desperation and once more to the clutches of the Russian Bear. What havoc such a liason has wrought and what dire consequences it entailed still remain vividly in our mind's eye. But is history going to repeat itself?

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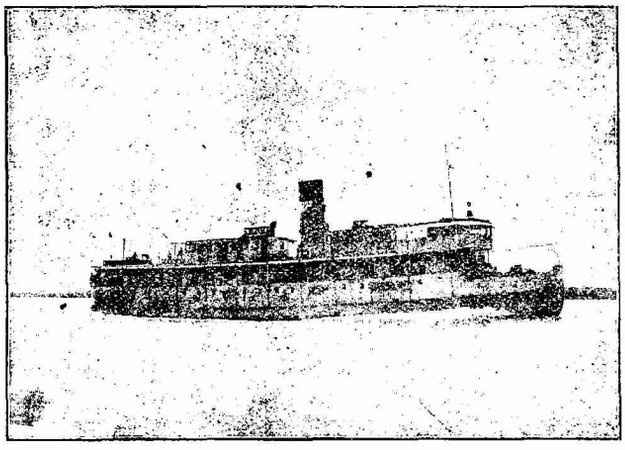

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China Tea Trade With Russia Assuming Vast Proportions

BY EDWARD HUNTER

(United Press Correspondent at Hankow)

ENGLAND and Russia may refuse to have anything to do with each other in Europe, but in Hankow they are working together to inherit the vast tea business which received almost a fatal blow when the Soviets came to power.

Gradually the once tremendous brick tea trade between Russia and China is being nursed back to life, but the doctors are sworn enemies. The only bonds between the Hankow faction and Russia today is the brick tea trade, and the intervening peace makers are a British firm. The complete monopoly of the Russian trade in Hankow has been given to Centrosojus, sole representatives for the All-Russian Central Union of Consumers Societies, but this concern is registered in England, and now goes under the official name of Centrosojus (England) Ltd.

The intrigue, mystery and secrecy usually associated with oil can be associated with tea in Hankow. Politics is the most important factor in industry. The White Russians conduct their private tea business, but on a vastly smaller scale, and virtually only with parts of Siberia, Mongolia and Manchuria. There are four large brick tea manufacturing plants in Hankow, but only one is running on a large scale.

Operated For Monopoly

That one is being operated for the Russian monopoly, and is rented from a British concern which took it over from a White Russian group. Another is working on a very small scale, but only to supply a part of the China market. The other two brick tea plants, which are huge affairs, are Russian owned—White Russian—and therefore persona non grata in the trade with Russia.

When the war broke out, the tea trade to Russia slumped, and slumped still further during the first years of the Russian revolution. But in 1925 tea became conspicuously interwoven with politics, and Russia again became the biggest consumer of this kind of tea.

The Chinese tea merchants remember the days of Borodin and Eugene Chen in Hankow, because with them came a group of men with an unlimited amount of gold currency and American dollars, purchasing stupendous quantities of tea for Russia, reviving hopes that the industry again would reach its pre-war level. But when the Russians were ousted, this Russian group with gold currency failed to return.

Only One Survived

When the Red Russians came into disfavor, all the Russian firms were forcibly closed and raided in this city, but the Russian monopoly, Centrosojus, through its British registry, was able to survive the holocaust unscathed.

During the past season the monopoly has manufactured in Hankow and exported to the U. S. S. R. about 11,000,000 kilos of brick tea, manufactured from the tea dusts purchased in the markets of India, Ceylon, Java and China. As Chinese tea alone is too weak for the Russian palate, it has been found necessary to mix it with teas of other countries which are stronger in flavor.

Besides the close brick tea connections between the Chinese and the Russians, the monopoly is also doing business with other nationalities, with British and Dutch firms supplying the tea dusts from the south ports and the finances go through American, British, Dutch and Belgian banks.

All insurances, covering risks during the transportation of the tea dusts from the south ports to the brick tea factory in Hankow, the period of manufacturing in the factory, and marine risks for transportation of the tea bricks from Hankow to the U. S. S. R, are covered chiefly by American insurance companies. All the tea manufactured in Hankow for Russia is shipped via Vladivostok.

The Russians, in fact, constitute virtually the entire tea market, as revealed by L. I. Medichi, Hankow manager for the Centrosojus. The consumption of the other countries apart from Russia does not exceed 5 per cent of the whole quantity produced in China. Consequently, the whole trade in brick tea for China may be said to be dependent upon Russia.

There were a large number of firms engaged in manufacturing and exporting brick tea to Russia during the pre-war days. For those who read statistics best, the following figures will show the exports in brick tea from China from 1916 to 1926 in kilograms:

1916, 33,880,192; 1917, 26,839,978; 1918, 4,547,180; 1919, 8,675,337; 1920, 707,547; 1921, 1,427,553; 1922, 1,368,268; 1923, 521,086; 1924, 1,172,611; 1925, 8,585,978; 1926, 8,583,256;

A glance at these figures will reveal the phenomenal increase in business for the last two years, when Communist influence was at its height in Hankow. There are no figures for later than 1926, and the business has been conducted with the utmost secrecy.

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The Problem of Manchuria

BY DR. CHANG PO-LIN*

THERE is no fundamental problem, neither is there any deep hatred between China and Great Britain. But there is a problem with Japan. A problem that is national; a problem that is significant to the whole world—the problem of Manchuria.

I do not intend to enter into a thorough study of the Manchurian problems just now, but I hope to bring you a message that will give you all a better understanding of the Three Eastern Provinces and that will more or less familiarize you with the present situation there. Study is not really the word I would like to use, for we have no money to make a thorough study, and the only thing we venture to do now is to educate our people, to let them know the importance and significance of Manchuria to the whole of China and the present crisis we are facing.

On my recent trip to the Three Eastern Provinces, I was impressed by four things:

First: The Japanese influence. There is a central experiment bureau which is conducted under the auspices of the Japanese and which is financed by the profits from the South Manchurian Railway The Japanese have many laboratories and factories, testing and making glassware and other things and using soybeans and kaoliang for other purposes. They have many magnesium mines and other kinds of experimental stations.

Second: I was impressed with the agricultural products lying around near the stations. On my recent trip from Changchun to Harbin, I was very much interested to see the vast fertile plains, which are scarcely found in this part of the country. This indicates the large amount of natural products it produces.

The Small Japanese Population

Third: The contrasting population of each province and the Japanese population there were of great interest to me. Fengtien has an area of 90,000 sq. miles; Kirin has an area of 80,000 sq. miles, and Heilungkiang has an area of 210,000 sq. miles. The total population of the Three Eastern Provinces is 113,500,000, while the Japanese have a total of only 200,000, distributed in Dairen, along the South Manchurian Railway and in Northern Manchuria.

Fourth: Most outstanding are the Japanese railways; the railways built by the Japanese, of which the South Manchurian Railway is the chief artery. It is like a net that has covered Manchuria.

Judging from the ever-extending influence of the Japanese along various lines in the Three Eastern Provinces, they have the outward intention of territorial exploitation and occupation. And this is the immediate danger that China faces. They are really making 'a study' of this area by using experimental bureaus and laboratories in the different important centers. They have developed and through their web-like railways have sent all these products to Dairen, which is the mouth and outlet to the world.

Considering the population in Manchuria, although there is a steady increase of Japanese, there in no immediate danger at present, the ratio being 1-135. Last year, after the Far Eastern Olympic Games, during my trip from Shanghai to Tientsin, our boat stopped at Tsingtao. There I saw thousands of Chinese, men, women, and children, waiting for ships to take them to Dairen. Shantung has been in political turmoil and the people of that province have migrated during the last few years in great numbers to the Three Eastern Provinces, to find a living.

Japanese Railway Monopoly

As to the railways, the Japanese have monopolized the area. This net-like construction, as I have described above, has menaced Chinese life there. In their attempts to free themselves from this monopoly, the Chinese in Manchuria have constructed several small branch lines and other railways to and from important places, but their efforts have been greatly handicapped by the Japanese, who are trying to do everything possible to make their progress slow and difficult. It is these alarming manifestations of the intentions of the Japanese to permanently occupy and control Manchuria, a purely Chinese territory, that should give the Chinese people, and the people of the world, great concern. Really we have no serious problems with any other foreign power, not even with Great Britain. The British in China, except a few die-hards, who, of course, ought to be sent back home, have come to this country with either the purpose of doing business or of carrying on missionary enterprises. This was agreed by Sir Frederick Whyte, with whom I conferred not long ago.

Thirty years ago I visited Dairen, which was then the virgin land of the Far East and which has now been exploited by the Japanese. The main work has been done by the South Manchurian Railway. Japan has since made a careful study of this area and has put hundreds and thousands of dollars, which they have made off the Chinese people, into this study.

We have only two methods before us, one is immigration—to send our people into this fertile land and to occupy the area there; the other method is to enlighten or educate our people and to encourage them to study this problem.

*Extracts from an address delivered before the students and faculty members of the East China Summer School at Yates Hall, Shanghai College, July 12.

How Japan Endangers World Peace

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

Considering the militaristic and aggressive action of Japan, as judged from the telegraphic news appearing in the press from time to time, it could be justifiably said that since the birth of the Chinese Republic seventeen years ago no other civilised country in the world has ever made such a bold and impertinent attempt by interfering with the internal affairs of the another country, thus wantonly encroaching upon her sovereign rights. Japan's high-handed action towards China is quite irrelevant to the magnificent aspiration of the other big powers, which are now making strenuous efforts by entering into "anti-war treaties," to avoid and abolish future wars. It is a matter of much bewilderment to the world's pacifists, of whom the writer is one, to see that although most of the big nations are now busily engaged in advocating world's peace by means of "Peace Pacts," no effort whatever is being jointly taken to mediate in the present acute and critical Sino-Japanese crisis, by opposing and protesting against the aggressive policy of Japan towards China. Their joint intervention in and arbitration of the Sino-Japanese dispute and misunderstanding, to restore justice to the mal-treated, will assuredly gain the universal appreciation of all nations, thus showing themselves as "*The True Champions for World's Peace*" and bringing to fruition their "*Lofty Peace Ideal.*"

Penang, June 14, 1928.

CHEW CHAY SAYE.

Arms For Szechwan Detained in Shanghai

A consignment of arms, ammunition and war materials, said to be valued at $2,350,000 has been detained by General Chien Ta-chun, garrison commander of Shanghai, according to reports published during the week in the Chinese newspapers of Shanghai. These arms are said to be only part of an order which General Lu Hsiang, one of the militarist party in Szechwan, has been negotiating for with European firms in Shanghai for the past year. The consignment is said to consist of 3,500 rifles, 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition and other war material.

It is reported that the arrangements for the shipment of this consignment have lasted nearly a year, General Liu having sent a European-trained Chinese to Europe to buy the arms and arrange a method of transportation to China.

As soon as news of the arrival of this material became known Szechwan merchants in Shanghai, through their guild, immediately communicated with General Chien Ta-chun, asking him to seize the arms and not permit them to be transported to Szechwan as they would be the cause of fresh hostilities in that warstricken province.

Assassination and Executions in Sinkiang

According to an urgent official dispatch from Sinkiang circulated during the week by the *Kuo Min* news agency General Yang Tseng-hsin, Governor of Sinkiang, who recently announced his allegiance to and support of the Nationalist Government, was shot dead by Fan Yao-nan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Sinkiang, and his body guards on July 7 at the Commencement Exercises of the Russian Language School at Tihwafu. Two days later, July 9, Fan and his twenty body guards were executed by Gen. King Shu-jen, acting Governor of Sinkiang.

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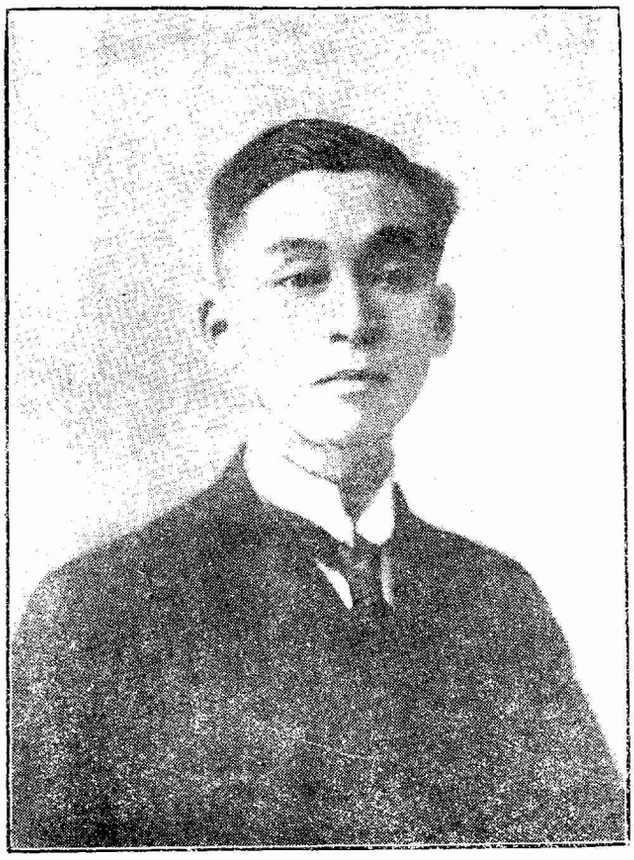
Who's Who in China



Tang Tsio Yee

鄧植儀

Tang Tsio Yee, Director of the Kwangsi Institute for the Development of Industries, and Associate Director-General of the Kwangsi (Industrial) Exposition to be held at Liuchow, Kwangsi, October 10, 1929, was born at Shuntak, Kwangtung, 1888. His parents were originally of Tungkun, and his father was many years in the military service, first of the Imperial and later the Republican Army of China. When 15 years old, he entered the first modern school in Canton, the Sze Min Hsueh Tang, and three years later, he entered the College Preparatory School of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. In 1909 he was sent to the University of California in America as a government student, transferring to the University of Wisconsin the next year, where he specialized in the study of soil. In 1913, he was awarded a research fellowship in soils and he spent most of his time at the University and in the United States Agricultural Experiment Station there to undertake his study, receiving the degree of M. S. in Agriculture in 1914. Since returning to China in 1914, he has seen service in several parts of China in scientific work. He was first with the Canton Government Experiment Station and then became an instructor in the Hunan Polytechnic Institute in charge of the Chemical Laboratory. In 1915, he was appointed to the office of the Chief of the Division of Soils and an expert in the Central Agricultural Experiment Station at Peking. His work was mostly with the Office of Demonstration and Extension. In 1916, he was recalled back to the Hunan Polytechnic Institute as instructor of chemistry and served until 1919, when he was invited to a chair at the High Normal School at Nanking, now the Southwestern University, as professor of soils. The Governor of Kwangtung called Mr. Tang to take charge of the Canton College of Agriculture and Forestry and Government Agricultural Experiment Station in 1920, and remained as dean of the College of Agriculture of Sun Yat Sen University, with which the Canton College and Experiment Station have been incorporated, until 1927, when he was made director of the Institute for the Development of Industries of Kwangsi with headquarters at Liuchow, Kwangsi. Mr. Tang has charge of all active service connected with the Bureau of Construction of Kwangsi and supervises all mining survey, inspection of food and produce (to insure a high standard), and all industrial and agricultural experiments. His work in 1928-1929 will include the preparation of an exhibition of native and foreign products for the Kwangsi Exposition opening at Liuchow, October 10, 1919, when people of China and abroad will be invited to visit Kwangsi to see how that province way serve the World in the lines of mineral and agricultural products and what foreign articles may be imported into Kwangsi with profit to all concerned.

Mr. Chow Sin-tang

棠星周

Mr. Chow Sin-tang, Chairman of the Hankow Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and member of Board of Directors of the S.A.D. No. 2 (ex-Russian Concession), is the most influential business and bank leader in Wuhan, active in all public activities and patriotic movements. Born in 1877 in Shaohsin, Chekiang, Mr. Chow is the son of a well known native banker of Hankow. He completed his early education in private schools. Hardly had he reached the age of 20, he joined business and had a responsible position in a native bank at Hankow.

In the early days of his business career Mr. Chow proved himself to be a successful banker and business organizer. He raised capital among his friends to organize a new bank known as the King On Bank of which he acted as Manager. He developed the business so successfully that shortly after he opened another bank under the name of Tow Toong Native Bank. To gain a thorough knowledge of foreign modern banking, he joined the Sumitomo Bank as assistant compradore.

In 1923, Mr. Chow was elected Chairman of the Hankow Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. He has held that office up to this time. While in that office, he did a good deal in tiding over many financial crises in Wuhan and in raising funds for the government when such were urgently needed. During the fighting between the Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces, ready money was so scarce that the financial market in Hankow was adversely affected. Mr. Chow's unselfish efforts in his negotiations with Chinese and foreign bankers and capitalists and his generosity in offering to place his personal property as security won the gratitude of all concerned and resulted in the stabilization of the financial market in Central China.

Mr. Chow is the most prominent leader of charity organizations and movements in Hankow. In connection with the work of the International Famine Relief Committee, he rendered great assistance in obtaining funds for the relief of sufferers from the severe drought which hit a large number of people in the Hupeh district. He was awarded the Second Class Chiaho Decoration by the President of the Chinese Republic. He also once acted as High Advisor to General Hsiao Yao-nan, Governor of Hupeh province.

When the Nationalist revolution reached Hankow in the fall of 1926, Mr. Chow rendered great service in preserving order in the Hankow money market. In spite of constant political turmoils and military changes, Mr. Chow has kept the Chinese Chamber of Commerce going. In addition to being Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Hankow, he is a member of the Sino-foreign Board of Directors of the S.A.D. No. 2 of Hankow and owner of several native banks. When the anti-Japanese boycott movement was started in Hankow following the Tsinan Incident in May 1928, Mr. Chow was elected Chairman of the Boycott Committee.

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Men and Events

Z. S. Zia, Y.M.C.A. secretary in Shanghai, has returned rom a visit to the United States.

Borr, to Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Rawlinson at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, a daughter, July 12.

Mrs. Agnes Driver of Honolulu arrived in Shanghai last week, for a two months tour of China.

Judge J. Mandl, of King City, California, passed through Shanghai end of last week *en route* to Manila.

Hou Peng has been appointed Director of the Peking office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Dr. C. T. Wang.

Mrs. Read, wife of W. S. Read of the Standard Oil Co. of Shanghai, is spending her summer holiday at Unzen, Japan.

Miss Vivian Deare, of Shanghai is proceeding to the United States (*via* Suez) where she intends to complete her law studies.

Homer W. Brooke, proprietor of American Food Products Co., arrived in Shanghai from America on the s. s. *President Lincoln*, July 17.

Miss Ann Dalmus who has been a resident of Shanghai for several years, proceeded to Tokyo, Japan, during the week for an indefinite stay.

A son was born July 17 to Mr. and Mrs P. T. Chen. Mr. Chen is connected with the Shanghai office of the Nationalist Ministry of Finance.

G. Kiner, a Chicago engineer, arrived in Shanghai by the *President Grant* last week. He will make a tour of China lasting several months.

James E. Covington, who represents the Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. in China, arrived in Shanghai during the week from the United States.

V. H. Smith, the representative of the United States Shipping Board in Manila, spent several days in Shanghai last week *en route* to Japan.

The Commercial Press of Shanghai is now selling the *Saturday Evening Post* at Mex. $0.30 per copy and the *Ladies' Home Journal* at Mex. $0.20.

Mr. and Mrs. John Villas have returned to Shanghai after a holiday in the United States. Mr Villas is connected with the Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient.

Thomas F. Millard, Far Eastern correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, returned to Shanghai during the week from an extended tour of North China.

Admiral Mark L. Bristol, in command of the U. S. naval forces in the Far East, is due back in Shanghai to-day from Tsingtao, on board the U S. S. *Pittsburgh*.

Walter F. Arndt, general agent of the Robert Dollar Co., returned to Shanghai during the week, accompanied by his wife, after a holiday spent in the United States.

Judge Milton D. Purdy of the U. S. Court for China is spending a holiday at Kuling, a mountain resort west of Kiukiang. He intends to return to Shanghai about August 1.

Joseph R. Grove, who has been connected with oil enterprises in Burmah for sixteen years, passed through Shanghai recently *enroute* to the United States on holiday.

H. Francis Misselwitz, Far Eastern correspondent of the New York *Times*, who has been in Peking and Tientsin covering the northern situation, returned to Shanghai during the week.

The Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Co. of Shanghai has filed a suit in the U. S. Court for China to recover Tls. 98,247,17 against Roy E. DeLay, agent for the company in Shanghai.

Dr. V. B. Murray, public health officer attached to the U. S. Consulate General in Shanghai, has returned from a holiday in Japan and will shortly proceed to the Argentine, to which country be has been transferred.

John Earl Baker, who has been active in the United States during the past several months in collecting funds for the China Famine Relief Association, arrived in Shanghai from Seattle on the s. s. *President Lincoln*, July 17.

A. P. Henningsen sailed from Shanghai July 14 by the s. s. *President McKinley* for the United States. He will join Mrs. Henningsen in Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Henningsen expect to arrive back in Shanghai end of September.

The ordinary grade of gasoline, which is the one generally used in the United States, is now selling at Mex 0.55 in Shanghai, the two big companies, the Standard Oil Co., and the Asiatic Petroleum Co., charging the same prices.

Kofa (American Drug Co.) Fed. Inc., U. S. A. is the name of the new company which has taken over the assets of the American Drug Co., according to an advertisement published in the Shanghai newspapers during the week.

Paul O. Nyhus, special representative of the United States Department of Agriculture in China and other parts of the Far East, departed from Shanghai for Japan during the week. Mr. Nyhus expects to return here in the early part of August.

W. R. Rice in charge of West Coast Life interests in Shanghai, accompanied by his wife and daughter, sailed for San Francisco July 20 on a four months holiday. P. M. Anderson will conduct the West Coast Life's business during Mr. Rice's absence.

Foreign firms of Hankow have been circularized by the "Foreign Documents Stamp Duty Bureau" informing them that on and after July 25, inspection will be made of all books and documents to ascertain whether revenue stamps have been properly and sufficiently affixed thereon.

Tha MacMillan Company, New York, has appointed a Chinese representative for the Far East, in the person of Mr. P. V. Z. Loh. for years chief of the wholesale section of the Commercial Press, Ltd., Shanghai. The new office is room 229, National Y. M. C. A., 20 Museum Road, Shanghai.

Ernest K. Moy, American director of the Nationalist *Kuo Min* News Agency, who has been in China during the past several months, departed from Shanghai Saturday, July 14, by the s. s. *President McKinley*. He will visit various sections of the United States before resuming his duties in New York.

Galen D. Litchfield, representative of the Chicago Portrait Co., returned to Shanghai during the week after an extended business tour of the United States. Mr. Litchfield is also the proprietor of *The Orient*, a monthly journal devoted to the men of the U. S. Forces in the Far East, the publication of which was suspended during his absence.

When the motion to require sureties to justify the bond given by the Yellow Taxicab Co. at the time an injunction was granted them to remain in their premises in Rue Bourgeat, in the case Yellow Taxicab Co. *v.* Paul W. Kelly, came up in the U. S. Court for China July 16, announcement was made that the dispute had been settled out of court.

The Silver Line motor vessel *Silverbelle* which left San Francisco June 23 and arrived at Yokohama July 8, doing the journey in 13 days and 23 hours steaming time, is now in Shanghai. Amongst her cargo is a quantity of fruit from California, which has been carried in the refrigerated chambers. These chambers are fitted with the air cooled system of refrigeration.

Dr. Walter Williams, dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, and honorary president of the Press Congress of the World, passed through Shanghai July 14 on board the s. s. *Siberia Maru*, *enroute* to Hongkong and Manila. Dr. Williams expects to return to Shanghai end of July and remain for about a week. He has made frequent previous trips to the Orient.

Among the passengers who arrived in Shanghai from Seattle and ports on the *President Lincoln* July 17 were Rev. James Y. McGinnis, a missionary in Chekiang, with wife and daughter; William Yuan and Henry Yuan, sons of ex-President Yuan Shih-kai; Dewey J. Crowley; Walter H. Daub; Miss Julia Farinas; William Golding; Edward Kan and Mrs. Esther Kan Lee and child.

William Beatty, whose term as Assistant Commissioner for Police (Indian branch) in Shanghai recently expired, brought an unsuccessful action for libel against Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, Commissioner of Police, in the British Supreme Court July 17. Sterling Fessenden, Chairman of the Council, testified that frequent complaints of inebriety had been made against Beatty and that it had been decided already long ago not to renew his agreement; the letter which formed the basis of the action, Mr. Fessenden said, had no influence on the Council's decision.

Chinese Object to Waterworks Activities Beyond Settlement Limits

The *Kuo Min* news agency states that Wunsze King, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu, has sent a dispatch to E. S. Cunningham, Senior Consul, concerning the activities of the Waterworks Company in laying pipes beyond the Settlement limits in the western part of the city.

The Waterworks has been extending its pipe lines into the territory around Jessfield Road, Brenan Road, Chowkiachiao, and Fahwa Road, all beyond the boundary of the International Settlement. The local Chinese authorities state that they deem it necessary to remind the Settlement Authorities of the fact that the districts in question are beyond the Settlement limits and request them to refrain from carrying on their activities there without first obtaining permission from the Chinese Authorities.

From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent), Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and Toho (Japanese) news agencies, and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press).

Wednesday, July 11—Preparatory meeting of members of Overseas Affairs Committee held July 10. Commander of Gendarmerie Forces at Tientsin order troops to construct roads and highways outside of city.—Provincial Educational Department of Shansi orders military training for technical schools and those above high school.—Gen. Huang Chao-hsiung, Commander of 15th Army and Chairman of Kwangsi Provincial Government, urged to proceed to Nanking and Peking for conferences.—Li Yu-tang and Lu-Yi-kwei recommended to be Managing-Director and Assistant Managing Director for construction of Canton-Hunan section of Canton-Hankow R. R.—Kiangsu-Province divided into six inspection districts to be covered by six special inspectors.—Amoy Party Headquarters starting movement for erection of a Chung-shan Public Library.—Ministry of Agriculture and Mining to establish office in Shanghai.—Passenger train service from Tientsin extended to Kingcheng, Hopei.—77th meeting of Government Council appoints Chu Chao-hsin Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and Gen. Yang Tseng-hsin Chairman of Sinkiang Provincial Government; exempts taxes in arrear and adopts regulations governing organization of Rehabilitation Committee.—Rehabilitation Committee organized under the Nationalist Government for disbandment of troops.—Shanghai Merchants' Federation calls meeting to discuss measures for reform of merchants' organizations.—Mongolian and Thibetan Affairs Committee inaugurated in Capital. Peking Office will be established to replace Mongolian and Thibetan Dept. of former Peking regime.—Ministry of Foreign Affairs hands notification to French Legation declaring abrogation of Commercial Regulations concerning Annam and Indo-China in the Sino-Franco Treaty.—National Financial Conference closes; program consisting of two parts (1) Financial policies which aim at improvement of financial administration of country, the fair distribution of revenue, the definite apportionment of responsibility, and the elimination of waste, (2) Economic policies, which aim at development of country's resources and industries and the expansion of trade; request by Kwangtung Province for special treatment refused. *Kuo Wen* reports rice crop of 1928 best for 60 years, also wheat.—Chiang Kai-shek asked to lift wheat export embargo of Kiangsu so as to help Tientsin—Exchange value of Central Bank of Chiua notes increasing.—Peace delegates from Mukden arrive Peking with terms for surrender to Nationalist Central Government.

Thursday, July 12—General Chiang Kai-shek plans to move temporary Headquarters to Yungkang Hutung, Peking; entertains Generals Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan, Li Tsung-jen, Shang Chen, and other Field-Commanders at Headquarters at Tang-shan.—Complete plan of Military Council for re-organization of country's army is handed to General Li Chi-sen, Chief-of-staff of Government Forces.—Chu Chung-tao leaves for Peking to take over control of all Government properties on behalf of Ministry.—In petition to Central Authorities, Nanking Women's Association, Social Investigation Office of Public Safety Bureau, and Municipal Educational Bureau requests that uniform costume for women be determined by Committee on Ceremonial Rites.—Central Political Council adopts 11 resolutions governing punishment of depraved and corrupt gentries, prosecution of special criminal cases, punishment of violation of police regulations and appointment of different officials to position.—General Yang Tseng-hsin, Chairman of Sinkiang Provincial Government, in telegram to Government Council, reports inauguration of Sinkiang Provincial Government on June 30.—Kiangsu Provincial Government establishes finance bureau in different districts. Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications, in Peking holds conference with Managing-Directors of Peking-Hankow, Peking-Mukden, Peking-Suiyuan and Tientsin-Pukow Railways.—Government Council announces abolition of farm taxes.—Anti-Japanese Committee decides only merchants responsible for examination of imported Japanese goods, while laborers and students supervise examinations. Secret importations confiscated upon discovery; 30 per cent of value of goods be levied on Japanese merchandies already imported.—Kwangtung Division of Central Political Council decides to complete construction of Shiuchow-Chuchow section of Canton-Hankow Railway as soon as possible. May float a loan or grant right of construction to private commercial corporation.—General Ho Chen-chun, Mayor *protem* of Special Municipality of Peking and Chief of Bureau of

The Nationalist Government of the Republic of China

Notification No. 1

New Names for the Province of Chihli and the City of Peking

The public is hereby informed:

(1) that from date the province of Chihli shall be known as the Hopei province (河北省).

(2) that the city of Peking as Peiping (北平).

(3) that the former Metropolitan area under Peking (京兆區) is henceforth amalgamated with the Hopei province.

(4) that charters have been granted to the cities of Peiping and Tientsin with the rights of municipal governments.

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LU PI-CHAO (呂芯簫)
Secretary-General
of the Nationalist Government

Nanking, June 28, 1928.

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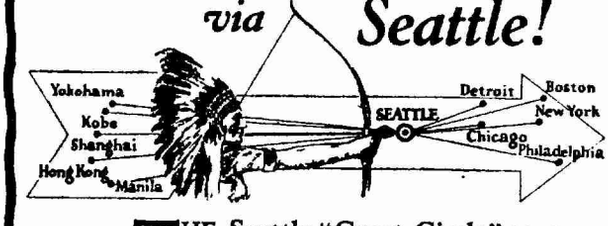

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In Austria: Oesterreichische Credit Anstalt fur Handel und Gewerbe.

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SHANGHAI

Public Safety, tenders resignation.—Chiang Kai-shek states Three Eastern Provinces must fly Nationalist Flag and declare acceptance of Three Peoples' Principles before opening negotiations.—Traffic Managers of Peking-Hankow, Tientsin-Pukow, Lung-Hai, Shanghai-Nanking, and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways, decide to operate weekly through passenger train from August 1,as an experiment.—Aviation Bureau proposes operation of air transportation service in province between Hankow and Fancheng, Hankow and Ichang, Hankow and Hwangchow and Hankow and Kingchow.—Overseas Chinese in Java send cable to Government urging employment of disbanded troops.—Long-distance telephone connecting Kiangning, Tantu, Chuyung, Wuching, Kingtan, Lisui, Liyang and Ihing, is completed.—General Yen Hsi-shan strictly prohibits further enlistment of troops for Shansi Army; General Feng Yu-hsiang issues similar order.—Ministry of Foreign Affairs promulgates set of regulations governing examination of canditates for Chinese Diplomatic and Consular service abroad.—Hsueh Tuh-pi, Minister of Interior, announces regulations governing standards for midwives and obstetricians.

Friday, July 13—The Standing Committee of Central Executive Committee adopts resolutions that Party Affairs Directors for Special Municipality of Nanking be officially reprimanded for their unwarranted attack on Wu Tsi-hui; that Hsu-En-tseng be relieved of his office as Director of General Affairs Department of the Central Party Headquarters and Wu Tao-yi be appointed; that part of confiscated property of Chang Chung-chang be devoted to establishment of memorial institutions, that plan be approved and adopted for establishment of a wireless broadcasting station; that receipts from sale of confiscated properties of militarists and corrupt officials in province of Hopei be used for establishing factory for poor.—Yeh Tsu-chang, Acting Director of Propaganda Department of Central Party Headquarters, announces suspension of press censorship.—Colonel Tai Shih-fu, Commissioner of Public Safety Bureau, orders arrest of Kuominchun plain-clothes troops.—First Group Army made responsible for garrisoning from Peiping-Mukden Railway to vicinity of Luanho, Second Group Army in charge of Peiping-Hankow Railway south of Shihkiachwang, Third Group Army stationed from Paotingfu to vicinity of Jehol and Fourth Group Army to advance northwards against Mukden in case of necessity.—Dr. C. T. Wang sends note to Charge d'Affaires of France terminating Conventions relative to frontier trade between China and France concluded between 1886 and 1895.—Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues official translation of Provisional Regulations governing relations between China and foreign countries after termination of old treaties.—National Opium-Suppression Conference to be convened annually by Government Council.—General Pai Tsung-hsi, member of Peiping Division of Central Political Council, proposes removal of Hopei Provincial Government from Paotingfu to Peiping.—Bureau of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu announces summer office hours from July 16 to September 15 to be from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.—Government Council approves regulations governing subscription of shares of Domestic Industrial Bank.—Through passenger train service effected between Tientsin and Pukow; Chiang Kai-shek instructs commanders to forbid commandeering of cars and locomotives by the army, also refrain from demanding requisition of railway funds.—T. V. Soong organizes a National Debt Sinking Fund Supervisory Committee and National Debt Bureau in Shanghai.—Ministry of Communications announces regulations governing procedure of National Communications Conference.—Nationalist Central Government Council resolves that Central Headquarters of Kuomintang appropriate $300,000 out of amount of remittances from overseas Chinese for relief of war refugees; that opium using be stopped within three months; that recommendation for ratification of Sino-Greek Treaty be held over for next Council meeting.

Saturday, July 14—Two brigades of Peiping-Tientsin Gendarmerie being organized to round up gangs of riff-raff who are terrorizing country people.—General Ho Chi-kung formally sworn into office as Mayor of Special Municipality of Peking.—Disbanded troops to reconstruct city of Nanking and dredge Huai River will be despatched to various outlying territories of country for colonization purposes.—General Lu Ti-ping, in order to Municipal authorities of Changsha, instructs that all public opium divans be closed before July 16,—Forces under General Fong Ting-yin, Fong Chen-wu and Kao Kwei-tsi of First Group Army instructed to join Expeditionary forces against Jehol.—Nanking Capital Reconstruction Committee decides to designate former Kiangninfu District as Metropolitan Area of capital.—General Chien Ta-chun, Commander of Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie, orders enforcement of drastic bandit-suppression measures.—Commanders of various Group Armies state, unless necessary, no military expedition should

be taken for pacification of Three Eastern Provinces.—Mukden authorities circulating copies of Dr. Sun's "Three People's Principles." —Dr. P. W. Kuo resigns from position as Chief of Peiping Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Monday, July 16—News received that General Tang Tsenghsin, Governor of Sinkiang, had been assassinated by Fan Tao-nan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Sinkiang. General King Shu-jen, acting Governor of Sinkiang, later executes Fan Tao-nan, and bodyguards implicated.—Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan and Li Chung-jen decide to organize an allied force to pacify districts now held by remnants of Chihli-Shantung troops.—Chiang Kai-shek decides to establish permanent office either at Paoting or Peiping to facilitate communication between military authorities in North and Headquarters at Nanking.—Negotiations for the peaceful surrender of Fengtien Party to the Government are proceeding smoothly—Chiang Kai-shek and Wu Tsz-hui favor removal of Hopei Provincial Government from Paotingfu to Peiping.—Feng Yu-hsiang arrives Paoting from Peiping en route to Nanking to attend 5th Plenary Session of Central Executive Committee--Kwangsi Provincial Government orders enforcement of measures adopted for suppression of gambling throughout the entire province.—Civil Affairs Department of Kiangsu Provincial Government announces monthly training classes for magistrates of various districts of Province to begin July 22.—Honan Provincial Government appoints Chen Wei-hsin to organize a national museum in Kaifeng.—Manchurian authorities to hoist Nationalist flag.—Chekiang River Navigation Improvement Association holds meeting at Hangchow to discuss plans for improving and dredging waterways to make them suitable for navigation.—Japanese soldiers in Tientsin stab two ricksha coolies when latter refused to remove sandbags piled on street by Japanese troops.—Chang Shao-yung, Vice Minister of Finance, speaking before the Committee for the Abolition of Likin states that although the Ministry would undoubtedly eventually abolish likin still it had to be remembered that reasonable taxes would have to be levied instead; Kiangsu and Chekiang would probably be the first Provinces to abolish likin.—Peiping-Hankow Railway Administration announces immediate increase in wages of railway workers.—Information from Central Party Headquarters states 5th Plenary Session of Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang on August 1 will not be further postponed; at forthcoming meeting a Legislative Council, Judicial Council and Examination Council will be organized.—The Standing Committee of the Government Council at Nanking proposes that the Disbandment Committee be composed of representatives of various Group Army Commanders, members of Government and Military councils and ranking staff officers of Military Council and those attached to Headquarters of Commander-in-chief.

Tuesday, July 17—General Chien Ta-chun, Commander of Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie, in petiton to Kiangsu Provincial Government, requests appropriation of $200,000 for suppression of banditry and communists.—General Feng Yu-hsiang reports to Government and Military Councils and Chiang Kai-shek that he has disbanded all Northern troops incorporated in Second Group army.—Resolutions adopted by Standing Committee of Central Executive Committee are: (1) Party Affairs Directors for various Provinces be instructed to recommend members of Party who have had special training in China and abroad for appointment to Political and Economic Planning Committee of Central Party Headquarters; (2) Regulations governing prosecution of special criminal cases to be adopted; (3) Two Branch Party Headquarters at Yokohama and Seikoku to be abolished and Chow Li-sung, Special Commissioner of Party in Japan supervise re-registration of members; (4) Establish a Party Administration Training Academy; (5) Appointments for Special Party offices of 40th, 24th and 27th Armies.—No vacation this summer for Primary Schools in Chungking.—Chungshan Club organized by Headquarters of Military Police, Party Headquarters of Special Municipality of Peking; Headquarters of Gendarmerie Commander, Public Safety Bureau and General Chamber of Commerce to study Three People's Principles.—Dr. H. H. Kung to leave Peking on July 22 to preside over meeting of Planning Committee of Ministry of Industry & Commerce in Shanghai.—Invitations sent to Party Headquarters of Provinces by Propaganda Department of Central Party Headquarters and to Political Training Department of Armies by Central Political Training Department of Military Council to attend conference on disbandment of troops, reconstruction scheme of country and program for national propaganda.—Chiang Kai-shek and Minister of Communications decide income accruing from Peiping-Mukden and Peiping-Suiyuan Railways be handed to Ministry.—Kiangsu Farmers' Bank opens at Nanking.—Headquarters of 3rd Army (Shansi Forces under General Yen Hsi-shan) announce regulations governing conduct of soldiers and officers.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of JOE KING Deceased.	Cause No. 3084 Estate No. 678 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOE KING, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned, on or before January 7th, 1929, and all persons owing debts to the said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

ARTHUR G. BOWMAN
113 Avenue Edward VII,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China,
July 2, 1928.

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45-337

New Books of Interest in the Far East

A Christian View of Japanese Civilization

Civilization of Japan, by J. Ingram Bryan, M. A., M. Litt., Ph. D. Home University Library, No. 127. New York: Henry Holt & Co. London: Williams & Norgate, Ltd. 1928.

This is the first work in the splendid Home University Library which has disappointed the present reviewer. And the disappointment came through the very high standard which the Home University Library of Modern Knowledge has set and maintained throughout, and the fact that the title, "Civilization of Japan," led one to expect a masterly bit of scholarship such as H. A. Giles "Civilization of China" in the same series, instead of the bias of a Christian Fundamentalist outlook fundamentally incapable of understanding and appreciating a non-Christian civilization.

The main criticism lies in the nature of the title. Were the book entitled "A Christian View of Japan's Civilization," and published by some missionary publishing house, it would deserve high commendation as being far above the general run of missionary "literature." As it is, however, it comes as a distinct shock.

To Mr. Bryan the outstanding feature of Japanese civilization is that it is "pagan." According to him, it is the dominance of social conscience which fundamentally distinguishes a Christian from a pagan civilization—by which he means that it is the Christian civilization which has the social conscience, while" pagan" civilization is divided into two "without classes, regard to right or justice." He also states (without giving any authority whatever for such an assertion) that "in a pagan civilization the stranger is usually regarded as an enemy....." He warmly disapproves of the Japanese attitude towards the foreign Christian propagandists three hundred years ago, and declares that Hideyoshi ordered the suppression of the foreign religion upon "finding that they disapproved of his morals." As to why the Japanese authorities decided on absolute enforcement of this suppression fifty years later, he puts this as an "interesting question," and devotes just eleven words to the "Christian uprising against cruel treatment at Shimabara in 1637." As a matter of fact it was unquestionably just such subversive activities of Christian propagandists as evidenced in this uprising which caused the final exclusion of most foreigners from the soil of Japan as an apparent menace to national sovereignty.

But Mr. Ingram sees the Christian religion as the hope of Japan: "The only civilization fit to survive is that which sees good in all that assists and enhances human life, and evil in all that hinders, harms and destroys it. Here Japan is as dependent as other nations on the Christian contribution to her civilization. The 700,000 Christians of the empire already exercise an ethical influence out of all proportion to their numbers, and must eventually, in their steady increase, grow to be a powerful element in the moral transformation of society. In all forms of altruistic enterprise they have been the leaders.....The Church promises to become as great an influence in the transformation of Japanese civilization as Buddhism was from the sixth century onwards." Imagine Christianity assisting and enhancing human life! Presumably Mr. Bryan knows nothing of the Crusades, the religious wars of Europe, the Inquisition, of Mexico, of the Philippines, and so on ad nauseam. He asks gravely "if Buddhism, after an opportunity of fifteen hundred years, has done so little for Japan, can it meet the moral and spiritual needs of so great a people?" his apparent assumption being that Christianity could do better. And yet if "Christianity" were substituted for "Buddhism" and "Europe" for "Japan" in the above citation, the question would really be in order.

We find this note of Christian moral superiority again and again throughout the book: "It is the divorce between morality and religion that is so impressive in this Buddhist civilization. Even an empress disgraced herself in this period by establishing a liaison with a priest.....as she was a Fujiwara lady, nothing could be done." It would be possible, of course, to substitute in this quotation "Christian" for "Buddhist," and "Romanoff" for "Fujiwara." Nearer home, it would be possible to substitute "queen" for "empress," "servant" for "priest," and "British queen" for "Fujiwara lady." But of course Mr. Bryan would be shocked and outraged by such a suggestion. Not only are the Christians the ethical leaders of the world, but, he tells us, "our English ancestors came from all the more admirable races of Europe."

There are other points of criticism. Mr. Bryan assumes a central government, "a great ruler surrounded by his subordinates," almost from the beginning in Yamato,-an assumption probably quite incorrect, but on the basis of which he speaks of the establishment of the central Imperial power in the seventh century as a "restoration." He states that among the Ainu aborigines "men and women lived together promiscuously,"-very improbable, and altogether out of the general manner of savage life. Among the Yamato people at this period "men and women were on a plane of democratic equality," (page 47) but a little later we are told that "women existed mainly for the procreation of children, and for the pleasure of men," "men just took the women they wanted, if they could."

Mr. Bryan's general conception of civilization is as muddled as his ideas about the influence of Christianity. First he gives us Matthew Arnold's definition of civilization as "the humanization of society," then he tells us that "society is a community of civilized individuals," from which it appears that civilization is the humanization of a community of civilized (or humanized) individuals,—which is nonsense. He finds the difference between ideographic and phonetic writing to be due to "a fundamental difference between the psychology of the Aryan and the Oriental: the language of sight and the language of sound." (Query: Were the Phoenicians from whom our alphabet was derived Aryans?) "Cruelty seems to be....difficult....for even religion to eradicate." It apparently has not occurred to the worthy scholar that religions—particularly Christianity—tend more to cultivate than to eradicate cruelty, as shown by their history.

Mr. Bryan tells us that in the beginning morality among the Yamato invaders was "lax" (from what we know of savage customs, this is improbable). He further informs us that "the East seems unable to overcome its abounding poverty, which in some measure must be the result of moral and intellectual poverty." (From this we can conclude that Britain is stricken with moral and intellectual poverty as compared with the U. S. A., though I doubt if Mr. Bryan would accept this logical inference.)

There is a bit of sophistry explaining how "penalty applied to crime, but not to the sin that caused the crime," which to a non-theological mind is about as clear as milk. The most serious crime of a feudal order is rebellion against authority, and this is caused either by hunger or, as with Cassius, by "thinking too much." Assuming that these impelling causes are "sin," how are they going to be legally penalized?

And with regard to recent times there are some striking phrases: "....the nation had made up its mind" that the Tokugawa regime must end. (At that time Japan was absolutely not a nation, but a number of independent feudatories in more or less geographical proximity.) ".. .the more than 2,000,000 samurai agreed to abandon their rank and privilege, one of the most conspicuous examples of patriotism in history." (This is of course absolute misrepresentation. The Imperial Government compromised with the samurai by extending them pensions, then organized by conscription an army from among the common people. When it felt strong enough the Government issued bonds in lieu of the pensions, involving an expenditure of about one-third the former cost, and many of the samurai rose in revolt. It took a six-months campaign for the Government's new conscript army to put down the "conspicuous patriotism" of the samurai rebels, in 1877, who then "agreed to abandon their rank and privilege.") In the seventies, when the imperial Constitution was in course of preparation, we are told that "the proletariat was preparing for the responsibilities of the franchise." In fact the proletariat did nothing of the kind until the present generation, and they were actually enfranchised only last year.

But the prize bit of the whole book is the discovery that "it is characteristic of a pagan civilization to attribute its moral evils to woman; which is always a libel on woman, even in a pagan civilization." Thank God Christianity is free from such error!

It is to be regretted that the editors of the splendid Home University Library could not have been more circumspect in their choice of a title. It is still more regrettable that they could not have chosen some authority on Japan with a fairer, clearer, and more sympathetic conception of the country, its people, and its "paganism," not to speak of devotion to accuracy. Chamberlain's "Things Japanese" remains far the best general work on the subject of Japanese civilization, with Murdoch's "History of Japan" as the more detailed study for those who really wish to go further into the story of this fascinating culture.

AN AMERICAN SOCIOLOGIST

What the Doctrine of the Soviets Really Is

The Mind and Face of Bolshevism, by Rene Fulop-Miller, G. P. Putnam's Sons, Ltd., London and New York, 1927.

The author says that his book is "An Examination of Cultural life in Soviet Russia." It was written in German and the author has spent some time in studying Russia where he tells us he was unselfishly aided by many artists, politicians and scholars.

An interesting cycle is followed in the construction and arrangement of the chapters. First we have the definition and

discussion of the "collective man" as the center of Bolshevist effort. Lenin and his life and philosophy are treated, and we pass on to the contacts of Bolshevism with various expressions of life such as the theatre, poetry, music, and everyday work and pleasure. Education and the Church bring us to even more interesting developments. The last chapter of the book deals with the Ethics of Bolshevism and there is an epilogue containing amazing prophecies by Dostoevski written nearly fifty years ago.

This is not a book full of statistics and data for the lover of figures and theoretical facts. It deals with thoughts, with the working out of monumental changes in the whole structure of society. There are 236 illustrations, showing many of the manifestations of Bolshevist culture, specimens of art and such things, as well as groups of the people and their leaders.

The author seems to have gone very carefully into the whole subject and there is an interesting summing-up closing almost every chapter. After giving the report of the progress of the Bolsheviks along lines of utter change we find the author's summary of thought, commencing with the word "but", or some equivalent, such as is shown in the following quotations. "The new reformist synod has recently been extremely active, has reopened the secondary and higher religious schools, and gets on tolerably well with the Soviet Government. But the reactionary party among the clergy has not yet given up the game, and is developing an energetic propagandist activity." "A review of the entire educational activity of the Bolsheviks shows that some remarkable work has been done. It is truly no trifle suddenly to make citizens able at least to read and write and understand the first four rules of arithmetic out of a nation which vegetated in serfdom for centuries, and was mainly illiterate and given over to primitive superstition. It denotes a real merit on the part of the new regime that they have to some extent succeeded in their efforts. But while duly appreciating these positive achievements, we must not overlook the fact that the whole of education in Soviet Russia does not aim, as in Western Europe, at the training of free individuals for a lofty human culture, but at *creating as quickly as possible useful fighting troops for communism.* (Our italics.) They are not undertaking the education of a great race of men worthy to stand with free people on free soil but the breeding of an eternally subordinate *ecclesia militans* of agitators and Soviet bureaucrats, quite in the spirit of Metternich's reactionary system. In this sense we may understand that the Bolsheviks have now so organized national education that no one may exceed the officially permissable allowance of knowledge and education, so that the subjects of the proletarian state may never run the risk of being stimulated to speculation by an improper amount of knowledge and of becoming 'subversive' elements in the State."

The most vital and informing part of the whole book is found in the last chapter on the Ethics of Bolshevism, in which some arresting comparisons are drawn. This chapter alone would repay one for reading the book which, though having less than 300 pages, appears to be somewhat formidable. A few quotations will serve to show the subjects treated in this chapter, "Dostoevski . . . regarded the communist state as nothing but the logical consequence and ultimate emanation of mediaeval Catholicism; both show the same negation of intellectual freedom, the same intolerance, and the same tendency to make humanity happy by force and against its will . . . Both Russian socialism, with its nihilistic tendencies, and Jesuitism shared the view that man is unable to bear the burden of free will ..... It is, in fact, astounding how many of the principles of morality, as laid down by Bolshevism, are contained in the Jesuit doctrines."

The last sentences of the book present the author's final estimate, the conclusion of his study in Russia—"Once we have thus grasped the true nature of Bolshevism, it is plain that it is not the expropriation of private property, land, and the means of production, not the radical economic, political, and financial measures of the Bolsheviks that are bound to affect and interest Europeans most profoundly. For the boldest interference in the private economic and political affairs of the Russian subject may be merely an internal question of Russian political leadership. What concerns the whole civilized world in the highest degree is this 'barbarous Jesuitry', which claims to be a doctrine of salvation for the whole of humanity, while in reality it is threatening its very foundations. Bolshevism aims at more than the confiscation of private property: it is trying to confiscate human dignity in order ultimately to turn all free reasonable beings into a horde of will-less slaves. What a boundless disdain for man is implied in this belief that universal oppression is the only way of salvation!" G. B. S.

Washington and His Successors

American Presidents, by Thomas Francis Moran. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company.

The history of a people is the history of its great men. Though traditions and environments help the progress of a people, the real impetus to greatness comes from its great sons, men of vision and ideals. America had a great man as her

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first President, a man who was the first to lay aside colonialism and to grasp the national spirit. Washington had a way of looking facts squarely and concretely in the face. John Adams, vain and conceited, was a true patriot, and a statesman of high order. The author says of this great American, "There was no Machiavellianism, no trimming, no playing to the gallerjes, and no attempt at carrying water on both shoulders." He believed in an aristocratic form of government by "the rich, the well-born, the able."

Jefferson, the third President, must be accounted one of the six greatest men in the history of the public life of the United States prior to the Civil War. He was truly democratic, a forceful writer and a deep thinker. Jefferson was, in truth "the prophet of Democracy." The next great figure in the public life of America was John Quincy Adams. "He was secretary of the American legation in Russia at fourteen". Deeply religious and humanitarian he was not excelled by any public man of his day.

The first six Presidents of America were all great men, all remarkable for their great qualities of the heart and the mind. They left their stamp on the diplomacy and social ethics of the United States. Jackson was a strong leader of tremendous motive power and bold initiative, absolutely honest and with the courage of his convictions.

After Jackson no great President appeared till Lincoln, the flower of American democracy, and a representative of the spirit of America, came and fought for the poor slaves a bloody war and emancipated them. Lincoln was a great man in every sense of the term and an ornament to human society. The nation that can produce a Lincoln can not be called materialistic.

In the last group of the American Presidents we find Theodore Roosevelt, a true representative of the democratic spirit of the great American people. He freed the country from the evil of corruption and lent an atmosphere of dignity to it by his unselfish zeal, high patriotism, and love of democracy.

The following is author's estimate of Woodrow Wilson :-

"It is however safe to say that President Wilson conducted the affairs of the nation in a courageous, patriotic, and high-minded, if not tactful, manner during one of the most trying

(*Continued on page VI*)

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price July 6th	Sale Price July 12th	Approx. Yield to Maturity % July 12th
Czecho Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	8	Oct. 1, 1952	109¼	109	7.21
Republic Chile S.F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	102⅞	103½	6.62
Argentine Government.. Ext. S.F. Loan	6	May. 1, 1960	99⅝	100	6.00
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1951	99⅛	98	7.18
Austrian S. F. G. Loan	7	June 1, 1943	103	103¼	6.65
Japanese Govt. (£)	5	1907/1947	88	87½	6.15
German Govt. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	106½	106⅝	6.40
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 1, 1950	99¾	99⅞	7.01
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. S. F. Loan	7	Feb. 1, 1945	99½	99	7.10
German G.E.C.S.F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	104¼	103⅝	6.62
Finnish Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	98¼	99⅛	6.57
Chicago Rapid Transit 1st. & Refunding Mtge.	6½	July 1, 1944	100	99	6.60
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. Debentures.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	100	99	6.62
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	100	100¼	7.47
Camaguey Sugar Co. 1st. Mtge. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1942	100¾	100½	6.94
Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Corporation	7	Pfd. Stock	95½	95½	7.33
Victor Talking Machine Company Cum, Prior	7	Pfd. Stock	106	107	6.54
Willys Overland Co.	7	Pfd. Stock	99	99½	7.04
The National City Bank of New York	20	Stock	875	840	2.38
Republic of Peru Ext. Secured S. F. Loan	7½	Sept. 1, 1956	104⅜	104¾	7.11
Hershey Chocolate Corp.	$4	Pfd. Stock	—	77	77	5.19
Belgian National Railway Co. Participating Pfd. Stock (American Shares) Market to Yield						6.84
General Mills Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock	100	100	6.00
Grasselli Chemical Co.		Common Stock	48¾	47½	—
Dodge Brothers Inc.	$7	Pfd. Stock	75	73	9.59

The National City Company, The National City Bank Building, No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, July 18, 1928

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—After slight fluctuations the London price of Bar Silver has improved ⅛d. for both spot and forward deliveries. The quotations being 27 3/16d. and 27 1/16d. respectively. The Local T/T rate on London remains constant at 2/7⅞d.

The Offerings of export paper are still inconsiderable, and the requirements for T/T remittances appear to have been satisfied for the present. Little activity has deen shewn in the speculative market throughout the week.

At the close of business to-day an easier feeling was apparent, and there were only occasional sellers at the following rates. T/T on London 2/8d., on New York 64⅞, Yens 70⅞.

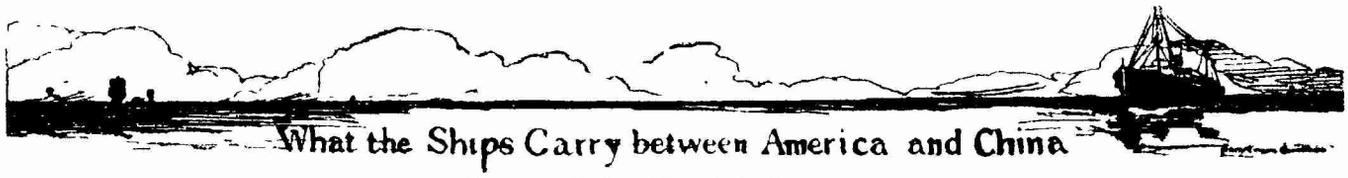
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ..... Tls.48,534,000 an decrease of Tls. 601,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 79,110,000 a increase of $ 1,150,000
Estimated value Tls. 105,266,000 as against Tls. 126 952,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for June	Thursday, July 12	Friday July 13	Sat. July 14th	Monday July 16th	Tuesday July 17	Wed. July 18
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/8 300	2/7⅞	2/7⅞	2/7¾	2/7¼	2/7¾	2/7⅞
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/8 1/16	2/7 15/16	2 7 13/16	2/7 15/16	2/7 15/16	2/7 15/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/8	2/8	2/8	2/8	2/8	2/8
T/T India	179.850	177¼	177¼	177¼	177¼ 1640	177¼	177¼
T/T France	1,671,000	1640	1640	1640	64⅝	1640	1640
T/T N. Y.	65.695	64⅝	64⅜	64⅜	64½	64⅜	64⅜
T/T Demand		64½	64½	64½	270	64½	64½
T/T Hamburg		270	270	270	77¼	270	270
T/T H'kong	76.660	77¼	77¼	77¼	71⅝	77¼	77¼
T/T Japan	71.175	71⅞	71⅝	71⅝	159½	71⅝	71¼
T/T Batavia	162 630	159¾	159¾	159¾	87¾	159½	159½
T/T Straits Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	86.120 2/10.300	87¾ 2/9¾	87¾ 2/9¾	87¾ 2/9¾	2/9¾	87¾ 2/9¾	87¾ 2/9¾
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/9⅞	2/9⅞	2/9⅞	2/9⅞	2/9⅞	2/9⅞
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/10.612	2/10 1/16	2/10 1/16	2/10 1/16	2/10 1/16	2/10 1/16	2/10 1/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,758,000	1730	1730	1730	1730	1730	1730
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	68.620	67½	67½	67½	67⅝	67⅝	67½
4 m/s ,, Docs	—	68	68	68	68	68	68

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	July 12	July 13	July 14	July 16	July 17	July 18
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	27 1/16	27 5/16	27 1/16	27¼	27⅛	27 1/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.59	G. $.59¼	G. $.59⅛	G.$.59⅛	G.$ 59	G. $.58⅞
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 347.20	Tls. 348	Tls. 346.80	Tls. 346.80	Tls. 346.7	Tls. 347.30
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	110.90	110.9	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.05	72.1	72.15	72.125	72.1375	72.0875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London Paris on	T/T 124.21
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 486⅜
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 15/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5⅞
,, 4 ,,	4⅞%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0⅛
,, 6 ,,	4¾%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/10 1/16



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mil'e—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; June Customs Rate Tls. 1.35 equal Gold $1

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, June 1.

To U. S. A.

Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Other Ports .. Bls. 22	Pls.	65.54
Beans, Green, Small ..	,,	375
Brassware	,,	45
Casings, Pig, Salted	,,	38
Drawn-thread Work ...	,,	9
Hair, Human	,,	162
Oil, Wood	,,	9,345
Rhubarb	,,	50
Soapstoneware	,,	99
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	71
Woodware	,,	4
Carpets, Woollen	Pcs.	1,531
Lamb Leg Plates	,,	1,435
Skins, Cat, Civet, Untanned	,,	3,698
" Field Rat, Untanned	,,	10,000
,, Fox, Untanned	,,	950
,, Lamb, ,,	,,	16,000
,, Sheep, ,,	,,	2,000
,, Squirrel, ,,	,,	5,000
Skins, Dog Tanned....	,,	2,013
Willow Baskets.....	,,	1,483

PRESIDENT MADISON June 2.

from U. S. A.

Cotton Yarn, Bleached and Mercerised.....	Pls.	16
Lead, in Pigs	,,	1,682
Asbestos Packing.....	,,	2
Asparagus	,,	347
Beans and Peas.....	,,	11
Fireclay	,,	15
Table Fruits.....	,,	67
Hops	,,	6
Leather, Sole	,,	201
Milk, Evaporated.....	,,	94
Oranges, Fresh	,,	706
Paper, Chipboard.....	,,	1,525
Raisins	,,	711
Soda, Silicate of	,,	301
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	61,500
Machines, Calculating	,,	5
Motor-cars	,,	16
Motor-trucks	,,	10
Shoes, Leather	Pairs	188
Infants' Food	Hk.Tls.	4,662
Treasure:		
Gold Bars	,,	139,515
Silver Bars.....	,,	757,541

JAPANESE PRINCE, June 2.

To U. S. A.

Tea, Black:		
Congou, Kiukiang	Pls.	1
,, Wenchow	,,	51
Other Kinds, Kiukiang	,,	88
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	63
Carpets, Woollen.....	Pcs.	31

EMPRESS OF CANADA, June 2.

from U. S. A.

Milk, Evaporated	Pls.	750
Motor-cars	Pcs.	1

OREGON, June 4.

from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	368
Paper, Dolphin Bond...	,,	239
,, Writing	,,	17
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary, Sawn	Sup.ft.	2,018,531

WISCONSIN, June 5.

from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	735
Paper, Chipboard.....	,,	3,802
Paper, Wrapping	,,	434
,, Writing.....	,,	213
Timber:		
Railway Slippers ..	Sup.ft.	361,980
Softwood, Merchantable	,,	55,496

PRESIDENT PIERCE, June 5.

from U. S. A.

Lead Bars	Pls.	1,680
Canned Fruits	,,	108
Flour, Wheat	,,	404
Milk, Condensed	,,	900
Bedsteads	Pcs.	184
Motor-cars	,,	9
Infants' Food.....Hk.	Tls.	1,193

GREYSTOKE CASTLE, June 7,

From U. S. A.

Carbon Black.....	Pls.	141
Canned Cheese	,,	5
Cotton, Raw:		
American ..Bls. 2,593	,,	9,217
Glucose	,,	861
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent.	,,	527
Iron Pipe Fittings	,,	20
Iron Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	29
Paper, Coated	,,	851
Starch, Corn	,,	315
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	15,005
,, Scraps	,,	680
Turpentine, Mineral ...	Galls	83
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs, 80Hk.Tls.		4,192

ARIZONA MARU, June 7,

From U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw .. Bls 350	Pls.	1,308
Carbon Black	,,	563
Shin Bones.....	,,	135
Timber, Softwood:		
Logs.....Sup.ft.		260,838
Merchantable.....	,,	167,290

CITY OF NEWCASTLE, June 7.

To U. S. A.

Tea Black, other kinds, Kiukiang	Pls.	18
Bristles, Assorted	,,	220
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	,,	33
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	121
Hats, Buntal Fibre.....	Pcs.	8,700

EDMORE, June 8.

From U. S. A.

Timber:		
Softwood: Ordinary, Sawn.....Sup.ft.		1,309,573,

OSAKA MARU, June 11.

From U. S. A.

Cotton Raw .. Bls. 175	Pls.	645

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Swan, Culbertson & Co. Tel. 18891-18990 July 17

Market Closed Weak. Business 1,250,000

STOCK	Saturday July 14	Monday July 16
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	169	166
Allis Chalmers	127⅝	125¼
American Can (Common)	83⅝	82⅛
American Locomotive	93⅝	None
American Radiator	139	None
American Smelting	188½	187½
American Telephone & Tel. (Common)	175	174⅜
American Tobacco "B"	156¼	156¼
Armour & Co. "A"	18⅞	18
Armour & Co. (Ill.) 7% Pfd.	None	86
Anaconda Copper	66⅜	65
Baltimore & Ohio	106	105
Bank of Montreal	343	343
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	54¼	53½
Bethlehem Steel, 7% Pfd.	117½	117
Canadian Marconi	7	6⅞
Canadian Pacific Railway	203¾	201¼
Canada Dry Ginger Ale	74⅝	74⅛
Cerro de Pasco	74½	73
Chrysler	71½	70¼
Consolidated Gas of New York	147¾	144
Coty Incorporated	None	None
Du Pout de Nemours E. I. (Common)	375	366
Eastman Kodak	None	173
Electric Investors	None	58⅝
Fox Film "A"	76¾	76
General Cigar	None	61½
General Motors	185¾	182⅜
Hudson Motor Car	81¾	79⅞
Industrial Rayon	79	79*
International Cement (Common)	65	63
International Match, Pfd.	102¾	101
International Nickel (Common)	91½	89⅛
International Products Corp. (Common)	None	None
International Products Corp., Pfd.	None	None
International Telephone & Teleg.	166	165¼
Kelvinator	15⅛	15¼
Kennecott Copper	92¼	91⅜
Liggett & Myers, Class "B"	87¾	84½
Loews Inc.	52½	51½
Lorillard Company (Common)	26	25¾
Mack Trucks (Common)	90	88¼
Madison Square Garden	27½	27
Missouri Pacific By.	60½	59
New York Air Brake Co.	42⅜	42⅛
New York Central (Common)	169	160⅞
North German Lloyd 6's 1947	None	None
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	None	47½
Packard Motor Car Co. (Common)	73	72¾
Pennsylvania Railroad	63⅞	63½
Radio Corporation	166⅜	159¾
Remington Rand (Common)	29¾	29¼
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	134	132¾
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	114½	112⅜
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	63½	63¼
Standard Oil of California	57½	57
Standard Oil of Indiana	74	73¼
Standard Oil of New Jersey	43⅜	42⅞
Standard Oil of New York	34⅛	33¾
Texas Corporation (Common)	59⅝	59
Texas Gulf Sulphur	67⅝	66⅝
Timken Roller Bearing	None	118⅝
Union Carbide	145¼	143
Union Pacific Railroad (Common)	192½	190⅞
United States Leather	64⅝	63
United States Realty & Imp Co.	79⅛	79⅛
United States Rubber (Common)	30⅞	30¼
United States Rubber, 8% Pfd.	62½	60¼
United States Steel	136	134⅞
Westinghouse Electric (Common)	91½	90
Underwood Elliott	None	65¼
Wright Aeronautical	141½	138

(*Continued from page 276*)

and perplexing periods which the American Republic has ever experienced. The decision of the court of history will be awaited with interest."

The author adds a chapter on "Why great men are not chosen Presidents." The sentence is borrowed from Lord Bryce's famous work, *The American Commonwealth*." Quoting from this book the author says," Great men are not chosen Presidents, firstly, because great men are rare in politics; secondly, because the method of choice does not bring them to the top; thirdly, because they are not, in quiet times, absolutely needed." Brilliancy of intellect or a scholarly brain is not needed to make a successful chief executive. After all, firmness, commonsense, and honesty are the essential attributes of a good chief executive. Though some of the American Presidents have been men of mediocrity, yet men like Lincoln, Wilson, and J. Q. Adams were undoubtedly great men.

This character-sketch of the American Presidents is a highly interesting reading and can be of considerable use to the Chinese student who is looking for useful ideals in politics.

H. P. SHASTRI.

A Far Eastern Chronicle

A History of the Orient. By G. Nye Steiger, H. Otley Beyer, and Conrado Benitez. Ginn and Company, Boston. 1926.

This book, dealing with the history of Japan, China and Indo-China, the Philippines, Dutch East Indies, and the rest of Malaysia, and rather more briefly sketching the development of India, is the joint work of three professors, who have apparently subdivided it more or less among themselves. Mr. Steiger was formerly in Shanghai, having been connected with St. John's University here. He is apparently the author of the chapters on China, and probably collaborated in those on Japan. Mr. H. Otley Beyer is professor of anthropology and sociology in the University of the Philippines, Manila, and Mr. Conrado Benitez was formerly dean of the College of Liberal Arts in the same university.

Mr. Beyer's contributions to this work are unquestionably of the highest value, including as they do much original material, excellently presented. Several chapters are his own work, and they deal with Indo-China, Malaysia, and the Philippines down to the coming of the white invaders. They are among the most interesting parts of the book, giving as they do some idea of the race, culture, and social institutions of the Malaysian peoples, and the influence on them of the Indian civilization, of the Chinese, and of Islam. Prof. Beyer has now in preparation a three-volume work on the early history of southeastern Asia, Malaysia and the Philippines. It should be a most scholarly work.

These chapters on Malaysia are the best in the book. As regards China, the attempt is apparently to "balance" the work, and in order to bring down the historical record of China to the desired dimensions it has been boiled down to a point where it is rather a chronicle than a living history, so that the reader gains very little conception of the real life of the people with whom the record deals. The same remarks apply in some measure to the chapters on Japan. India, probably because it is—so to speak—only on the boundary of the Far East, is dealt with still more inadequately.

But in general the book is well done, and if it were not for the attempt to supply a "happy ending" it would be still more satisfactory. But in spite of a general fairness of attitude, and sympathetic treatment of the liberative movements of the peoples of the East against Western imperialism, there are certain rather obvious prejudices which crop out in dealing with the relations of the Europeans in the Orient, and certain important facts in these relations which are passed over lightly or omitted altogether. For example, though the final exclusion of Portuguese from Japan in 1639, the execution of a Portuguese embassy and the crew of their ship in 1640, is outlined, there is no mention whatever of the Christian leadership of the Shimabara insurrection in Kyusha in 1638, an incident which was certainly sufficient to justify the government's gravest apprehensions of the aims of their Christian guests.

And there are biases of viewpoint perhaps unconscious, but none the less obvious, in favor of Imperialist "peace." To quote from the section on the cruel rule of the Dutch East India Company in seventeenth century Malaysia: "Peace was the single benefit which the people of the Indies obtained from the Company's rule . . . . . it suppressed the petty tribal wars which formerly had been so frequent." As if the peace of a tortured and enslaved people crushed into hopeless degradation and misery was preferable to occasional tribal disputes!

But even here there is the 'happy ending." We learn that now the people of the Dutch East Indies "have become loyally attached to the government" owing to the latter's "new liberal policy."

As for the Philippines, the people "enjoy the new era of prosperity under American rule . . . . the degree of self-government granted was welcomed . . . by a great majority." We would like to hear Senor Quezon's comments on this.

The summary of China's history since the establishment of the Republic is inadequate, to say the least,—much inferior to the pre-Revolutionary history of the country. As for Japan, the recent democratic movement in the country, as exemplified by the popular insurrection of ten years ago and the realization of equal suffrage and growth of the labor movement since, is not even mentioned, though this is questionably the most significant characteristic of the Empire's history in the last decade.

And the single sentence devoted to the foreign invasion of Siberia which began ten years ago states with complete naivete that "American, British and Japanese troops were sent into Siberia with the idea of encouraging the Russians to continue the war against Germany." I would suggest that "With the idea of re-establishing the monarchy" would have been more nearly correct.

But it can be recommended as a pretty good book for the general reader, particularly all the parts down to the World War. As a school-book, which is its primary intention, it is better than most, but some of its inaccuracies and prejudices require correction by the teacher.

H. H.

A Discussion on Faith and Religion

"What Can a Man Believe?" by Bruce Barton. Bobbs Merrill. $2.50.

The author of "The Man (Book) Nobody Knows" has launched forth into the more difficult realms of theology. Fortunately or unfortunately for him, however, his method is entirely one of simplification, so that his book is sure of making an appeal in some quarters. The agnostics and the theologians will get little pleasure from the book. Practical business men and Roman Catholics are the ones who will derive most profit from it, the former because that was the author's intention in writing the book, and the latter because, in the second half of the book, he refers at regular intervals to the wonderful way in which the Catholic Church, in contrast with the Protestant (in America), is holding and meeting the spiritual needs of its followers.

The first half of the book is devoted to a balancing of the historical evils and benefits to the world of religion, in which religion, and Christianity in particular as carefully compared with the other great religions, comes out with colors scarred but still flying. Liberal borrowings are made from Dr. Andrew D. White's "History of the Warfare of Science with Theology". Mr. Barton's conclusion to this section is that "it will be much easier for liberal-minded men to graft new life onto the old institution than to discard it. Indeed, it cannot be discarded."

Turning then to the more difficult question of what we can and should believe, he establishes it as his basic principle that there must be Change. Are business men or scientists, he asks, afraid of change? "On the contrary, they spend two millons a year in order to provoke it. They are absolutely sure of one thing and one thing only, and that is *change*". This being so, he is not afraid to proceed: "In these pages it is our purpose to take religion out of the hush-hush category. We contend that the present situation is cowardly and absurd. Either faith is something or it is nothing".

Starting from the indubitable fact of his own intelligence, and working on through the "Paley's watch" argument from design, he concludes that Faith is something. Some eighty pages later, however, almost at the end of the book, he quotes approvingly certain words of a noted American bishop, which he would have done well to omit, for they suggest that Bruce Barton has wasted much breath: "The existence of Reason behind the Universe, or its non-existence, are both beyond the power of finite minds to establish. Since, therefore, the choice is free between the two alternatives, I choose to accept the positive faith."

The book ends with a chapter on "The Church Nobody Knows", which contains some very useful, practical and indealistic suggestions. But anything like that means hard work, and Mr. Barton has previously left the unfortunate impression that he considers the Catholic Church to be already on the spot.

J. D. M.

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

For the safety of the travelling public, guard vans with armed police are provided for every train and more than 400 armed railway policemen are on duty at the various large stations.

To facilitate the passengers in making fast connections, local trains are run between Chengchow and Chang Teh and between Hankow and Kouang Choei.

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TIME TABLE

TRAIN	DEPART FROM	ARRIVE AT
* 1 Express	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Monday 10 P.M.	Chengchow Every Tues. 6:55 P.M.
+ 2 Express	Chengchow Every Thurs. 10 P.M.	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Fri. 8:40 P.M.
‡ 5 Local	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:10 P.M. Daily	Chengchow 6:43 A.M. Third Day
6 Local	Chengchow 7:15 P.M. Daily	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:48 A.M. Third Day
51 Local	Chengchow 8:00 A.M. Daily	Chang Teh 5:00 P.M.
52 Local	Chang Teh 8:23 A.M. Daily	Chengchow 5:45 P.M.
74 Local	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 7:30 A.M. Daily	Kouang Choei 1:38 P.M.
75 Local	Kouang Choei 8:00 A.M. Daily	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 2:10 P.M.

REMARKS: *With First and Second Class Sleeping and Dining Cars. +Third Class tickets are sold on this train with a small additional charge. ‡With 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class Cars and Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Mr. C. H. Yang, Managing Director, Peking-Hankow Line, Hankow.

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For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road.

Shanghai

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